

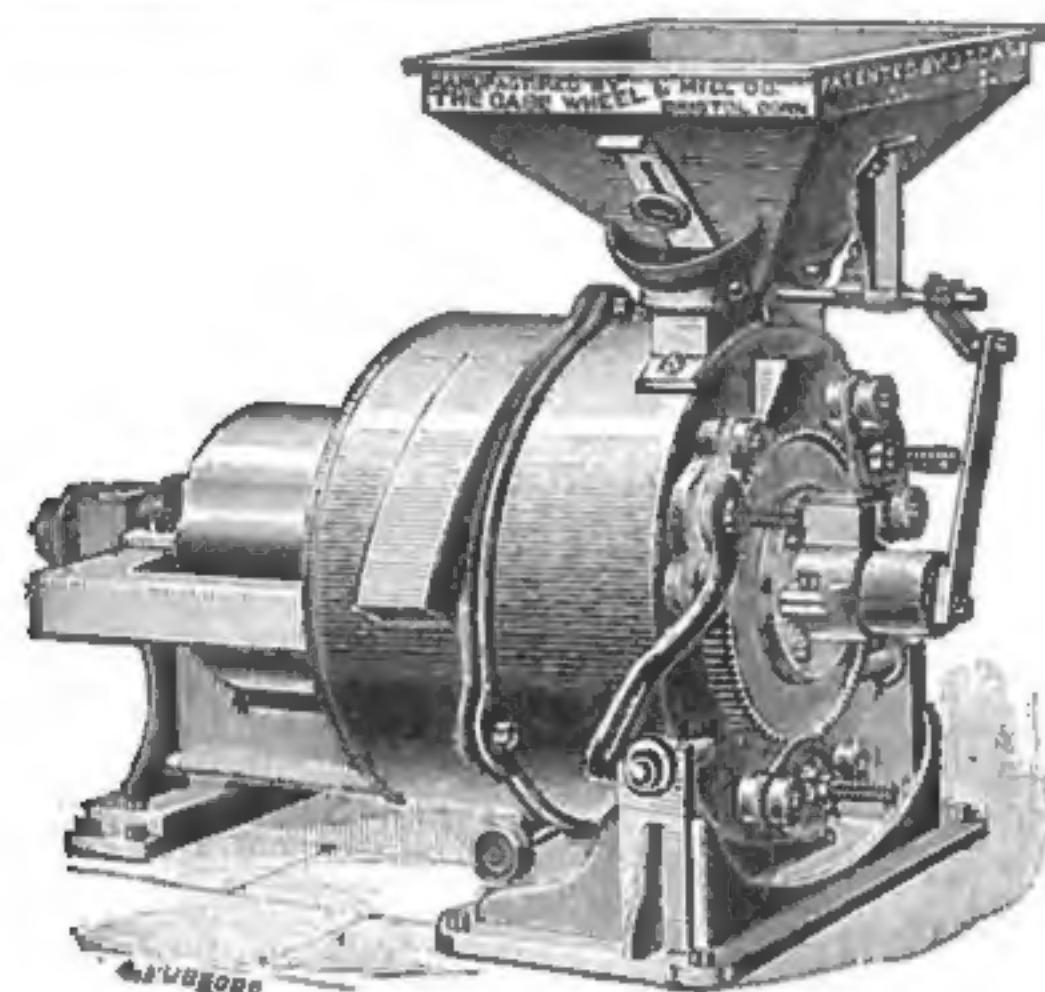
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX. No. 23.

BUFFALO, N. Y., AUGUST 5, 1889.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

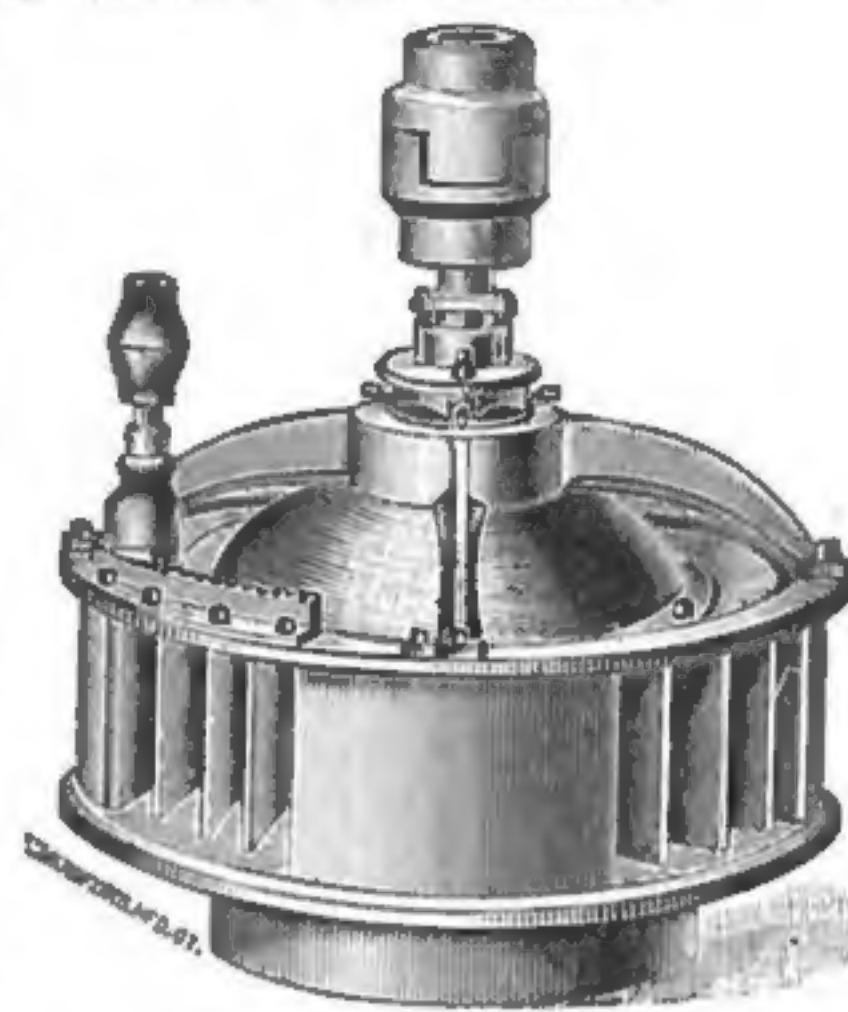


VICTORY OVER ALL OTHERS. SINGLE & DOUBLE VERTICAL GRINDING MILLS.

(J. T. CASE'S PATENT.)

FACTS ARE MIGHTIER THAN ASSERTIONS. READ WHAT THEY SAY:

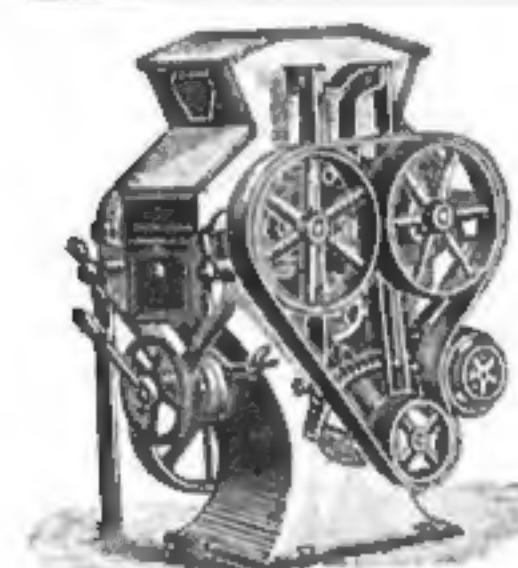
"Our 20-inch mill made by the Case Wheel & Mill Co. is in every respect satisfactory, easy to handle, and best results obtained of any mill in the country, with same quantity coal and power."—A. S. RUSSELL & Co., Meriden, Conn.
"Superior to any mill in use."—GEO. WESTON, Bristol, Conn.
"The best satisfaction in quantity and quality."—CHILD'S ELEVATOR, Manchester, Ct.
"We take pleasure in recommending it."—GARLAND, LINCOLN & Co., Worcester, Mass.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE—ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE.



The Improved National Turbine Water Wheel

The Best for Economy; The Best for Durability; The Best for Power. ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED NATIONAL WATER WHEELS IN USE Prove that our Assertions are Supported by the Leading Manufacturers in the Country. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices to the manufacturers.

The Case Wheel & Mill Co., Bristol, Conn.



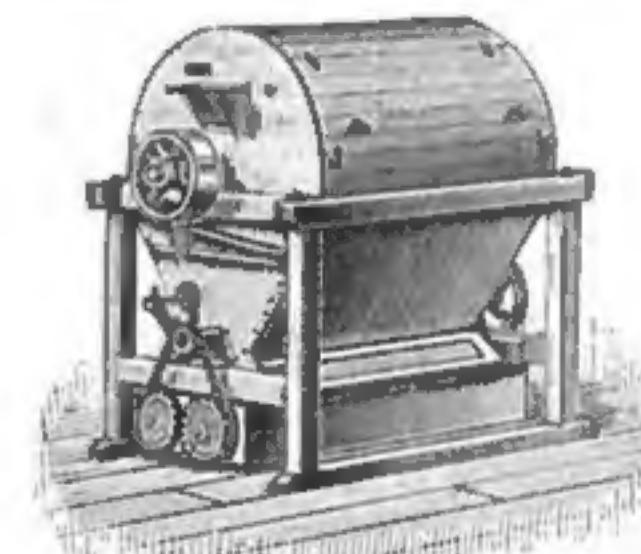
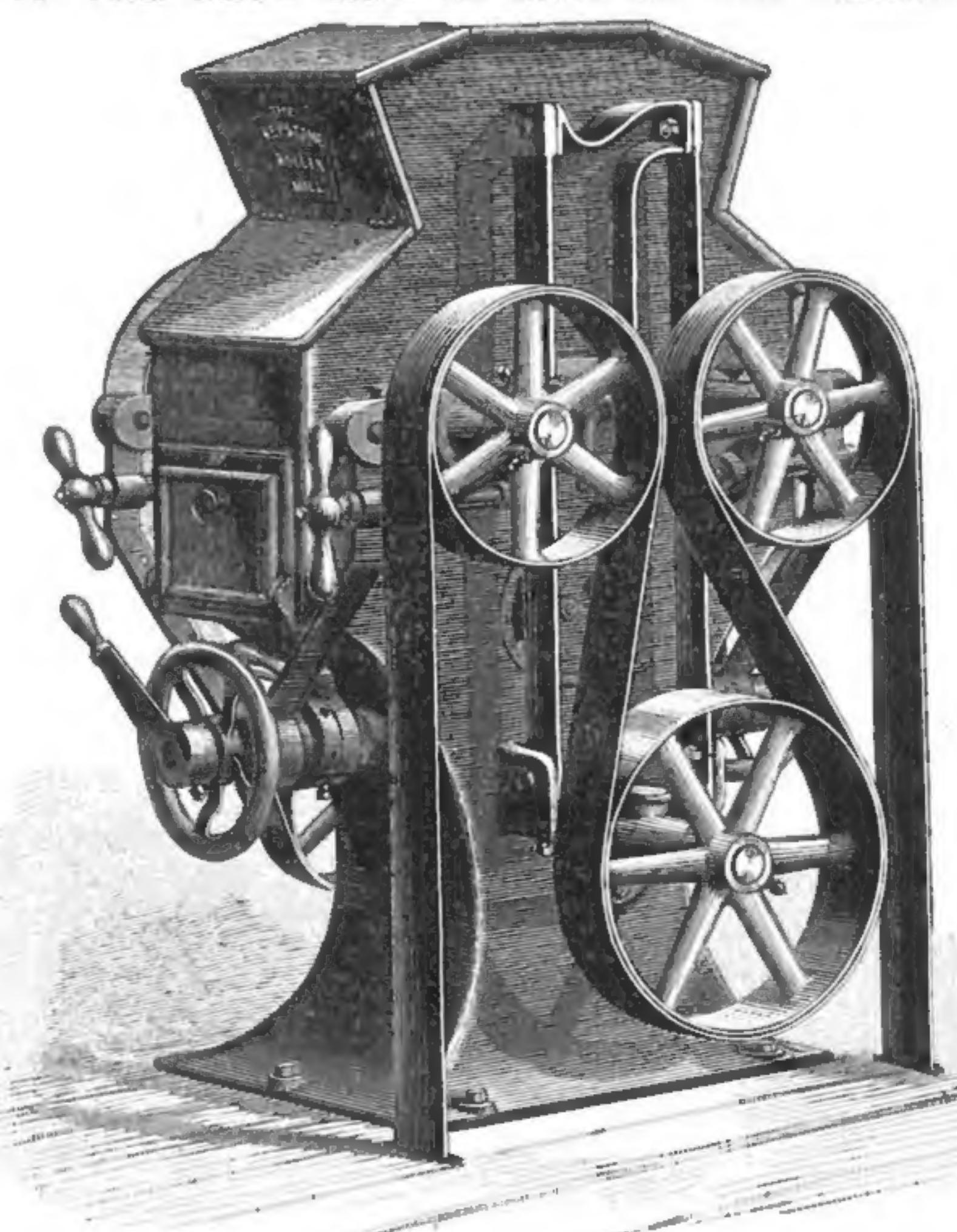
Wheat Roller Mill.

BECAUSE the adjustable roll is not pushed against its mate but is held rigidly to it, which takes out all vibration.
BECAUSE it does 25 per cent. more work than any other roll.
BECAUSE the heated air is taken out of the machine.
BECAUSE it has the best feeder.
BECAUSE it has no tremor.
BECAUSE it has the effect of a roll without springs.
BECAUSE it can be trammed in a quarter of a minute.
BECAUSE you can tram either end of the four rolls.

Also ask for prices on the only Noiseless Sieve Scalper, the "Allfree" Improved Purifier. "Climax" Bran Dusters, and "Allfree" Flour Packer.

THE "KEYSTONE"

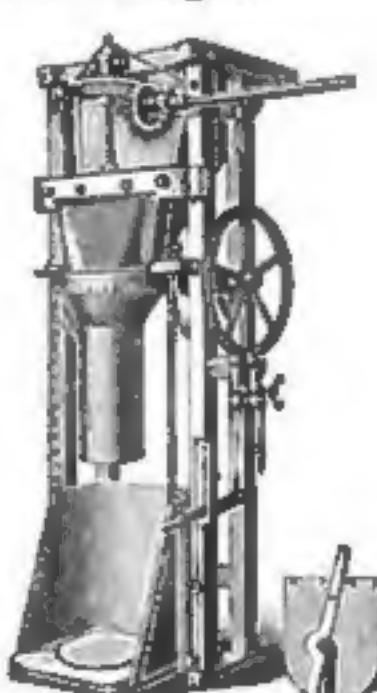
WHY IS IT THE BEST ROLLER MILL IN THE MARKET?



Bran Duster.

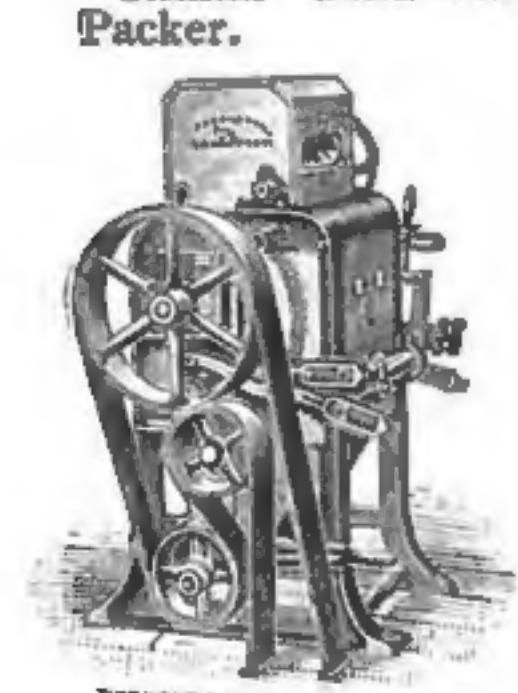
BECAUSE it runs 25 per cent. lighter than any other roll.
BECAUSE all bearings are universal and never get out of line.
BECAUSE you can throw the rolls apart from either side.
BECAUSE you can set both ends of the roll at the same time with one movement.
BECAUSE only one spring is used for both ends of rolls.
BECAUSE there is no slip to the differential.
BECAUSE no dust escapes from machine, all openings being covered.

Also ask for prices on "Allfree" Centrifugal Reels, "Success" Bolter, Three Reduction Corn Mills, Latest Improved Designs.



THE KEYSTONE FOUR ROLLER MILL.

Complete Outfits for Flour or Corn Meal Mills of any Capacity.



Corn Mill.

THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

103 & 105 South Pennsylvania Street.

Flour Packer.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Our entire works were destroyed by fire on the night of May 10th. Scarcely two hours after the workmen had left their day's work a fierce fire started which in less than two hours left our entire plant as complete a wreck as was ever witnessed. But like the

FABLED PHÆNIX OF MYTHOLOGY

We have risen from our own ashes, and have erected a temporary machine shop above the ruins, and have it already furnished with power and new machinery for Re-Grinding and Re-Corrugating Rolls, together with Lathes and other machinery for doing general machine work. We have leased some Large Railroad Shops and an Extensive Wood-Working Factory so that we are now building Case Roller Mills, Purifiers, Inter-Elevator Flour Dressers and all our other machinery nearly as fast as ever.

OUR PATTERNS WERE SAVED

Also all our Plans, Flow Sheets, and the Records of our Business.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE WORKS

Will be erected at once on a large building site just purchased, and we intend to make our shops when completed the most convenient and best equipped plant in the country. We expect soon to get caught up with our orders, and will be in shape to contract for new work at an early date. We hereby tender our sincere thanks to our many friends for their letters of sympathy and good will, and also to those who have been patiently waiting for their machines until we could get in shape to make them. We assure all our friends that we shall still be in the field with Case machinery, and will be glad to answer all inquiries the same as ever, for we are still doing business at the old stand.

THE CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.

PLEASE MENTION "THE MILLING WORLD."



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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX. No. 23.

BUFFALO, N. Y., AUGUST 5, 1889.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

WHAT has become of "Arizona Kicker, jr., who recently scintillated in the columns of our Milwaukee cotemporary for one consecutive issue? We will be pleased to form the acquaintance of the individual bushwhacking behind that "nom de plume." The future may hold a good deal of sport for him. Come out, Mr. "A. K., jr."

ADULTERATING grain in elevators is a fraud that is believed to be very generally practiced. The recent exposure of this practice in Buffalo, in the case of the Shermans, will not tend to make the public believe that the grain-handlers have been libeled. This Buffalo case is a bad one, and the men concerned should be punished to the extreme.

THE Minneapolis milling morologist, who recently excoriated and hebetudinously asserted that "the miller is by nature a bear," has evidently forgotten the position assumed by the Minneapolis millers last year. They were the men who bulled wheat up to a firmamental altitude, notwithstanding their organ's silly gabble about their proneness by nature and instinct to bear their raw material. Let the silly Minneapolis milling morologist study his immediate neighbors thoroughly before he attempts to size up millers in other towns.

THE Minneapolis morologic milling editorial crank is failing with brilliant success in all his Quixotic assaults on established institutions. His record is a warning to all morologic cranks. He attempted to run all the milling journals out of the field. They are all in the field yet. He tried to run the Millers' National Association. That association is next door to death and moves in occasionally. He tried to control the wheat crops of 1888. The crops got away from him and with him and his friends. He tried to run the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company. That company still runs itself and prospers. Now he is trying to abolish all the Boards of Trade in the United States. It is safe to predict that all those Boards will go right on in business at the old stands, in utter ignorance of the Minneapolis morological miauling.

MINNESOTA and Dakota wheat appears to be very similar to the Delaware peach and Maine ice its ability to stand a good deal of "ruining" in advance on paper. Recently the Dakota crop was reported to be wiped out everywhere excepting in the river valleys, and it was confidently asserted and generally believed that that great territory was at least 30,000,000 bushels short of the anticipated crop. Late rains and generally improved weather conditions have made the situation decidedly better, and now it is reported and believed that many sections of wheat land that were thought unfit to cut will yield from 5 to 10 bushels to the acre, that land which promised 5 to 10 bushels will yield from 10 to 15 bushels, and that the best lands will yield from 15 to 28 bushels. We hope these later reports are true. From all present appearances it is safe to predict that European consumers will during the coming year want more American wheat and flour than ever before, and it will be very com-

fortable for American grain-growers and grain-grinders to be able to supply all possible and probable demands. This year bids fair to make up for the falling off last year and the year before.

CHICAGO "Daily Business," referring to a grain-buyers' and flour-exporters' paper published in Minneapolis, under a title calculated to dupe readers into believing that it has something to do with milling, says that it "is going 'clean daft' in its discussion of the question of grain speculation. It foams at the mouth and clamors for a popular uprising against Boards of Trade. It should temper its remarks with sense or shut up." Our Chicago cotemporary should not be alarmed at the Minneapolis display. The organ of the speculators and exporters in Minneapolis always was "clean daft." The present daft is the same old daft. The Minneapolis racket is all theatrical, sheet-iron thunder, bogus rain, paper snow, muslin ice, cloth trees, calico rocks, elocutionary screams, dreadful gutturals, agonized postures, insane gesticulations, tin swords, hemlock axes, pasteboard firearms, inflated swagger, unfelt and unmeant morality, tallow-dip footlights and all. It is mere perfunctory barn-storming by a conceited harlequin, who imagines that he is achieving sublime tragedy, when in reality he is unconsciously doing the James Owen O'Connor business in the 77th sub-cellars of low comedy. Don't take Minneapolis egotistical gush for the genuine article. The business fabric of the United States will not tumble to the punk-a-punk tooting of the Minneapolis penny-whistle.

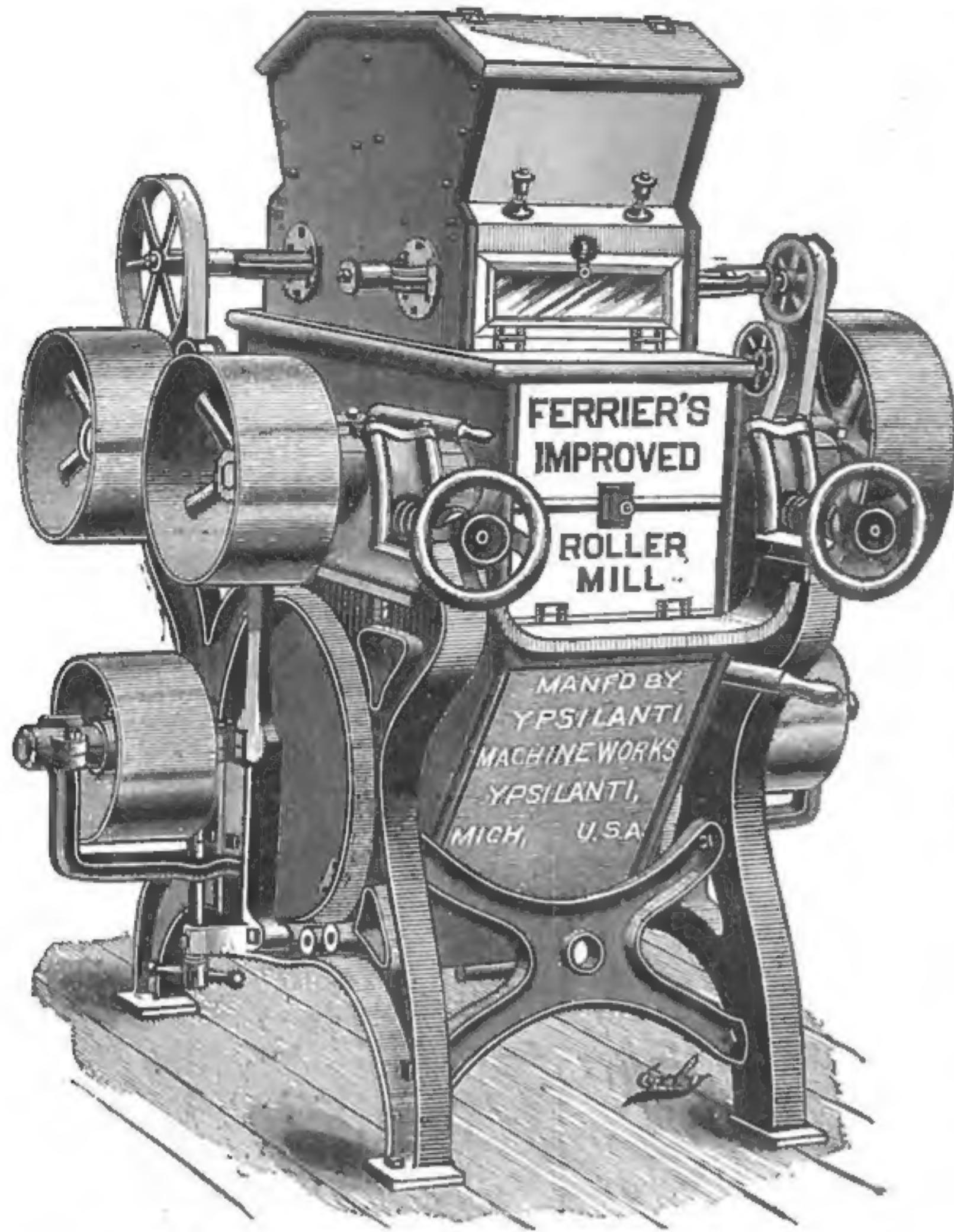
WRITING from an important milling town, an earnest correspondent says: "Why should THE MILLING WORLD take the side of the Canadian millers in the present wonderful muddle on tariff matters in the Dominion? So long as the duty remains as it now is, it is so much in our favor. Under the present duty we can ship flour to Canada and beat the Canuck millers on their own ground. We can do this all the coming year, because the Manitoba wheat crop is even smaller than it was last season, and the Canuck millers must import Yankee wheat, or run short, or shut down. Don't stir up the question. Leave it as it is. That is all we can ask." Our correspondent is really not so cold-bloodedly selfish as his utterance would seem to imply. We know him to be a man of justice and of generous impulses. In this case, when talking of business, he talks in a "business strain" that hardly does him either credit or justice. THE MILLING WORLD firmly believes, on credible evidence carefully studied, that the present condition of tariff affairs in the Dominion is disastrous to the Canadian flour-makers, and we confess that we dislike to see a worthy set of men, like the Canadian millers, crushed under fool-laws administered by dishonest politicians. We do not care an atom to see a single American industry built up by the tearing down of a Canadian industry. It is the fault of the politicians that the Canadian millers are so badly situated to-day, and we are not narrow enough to be without compassion for the men who are sacrificed to serve the purposes of a despicable demagogue. We think our correspondent, on second thought, will take the view which he now protests against.

YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS, YPSILANTI, MICH.

MILL BUILDERS

And Manufacturers of

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY



Sizes of Ferrier's Improved Four-
Roller Mills. 6x12 6x15 6x20
9x15 9x18 9x24

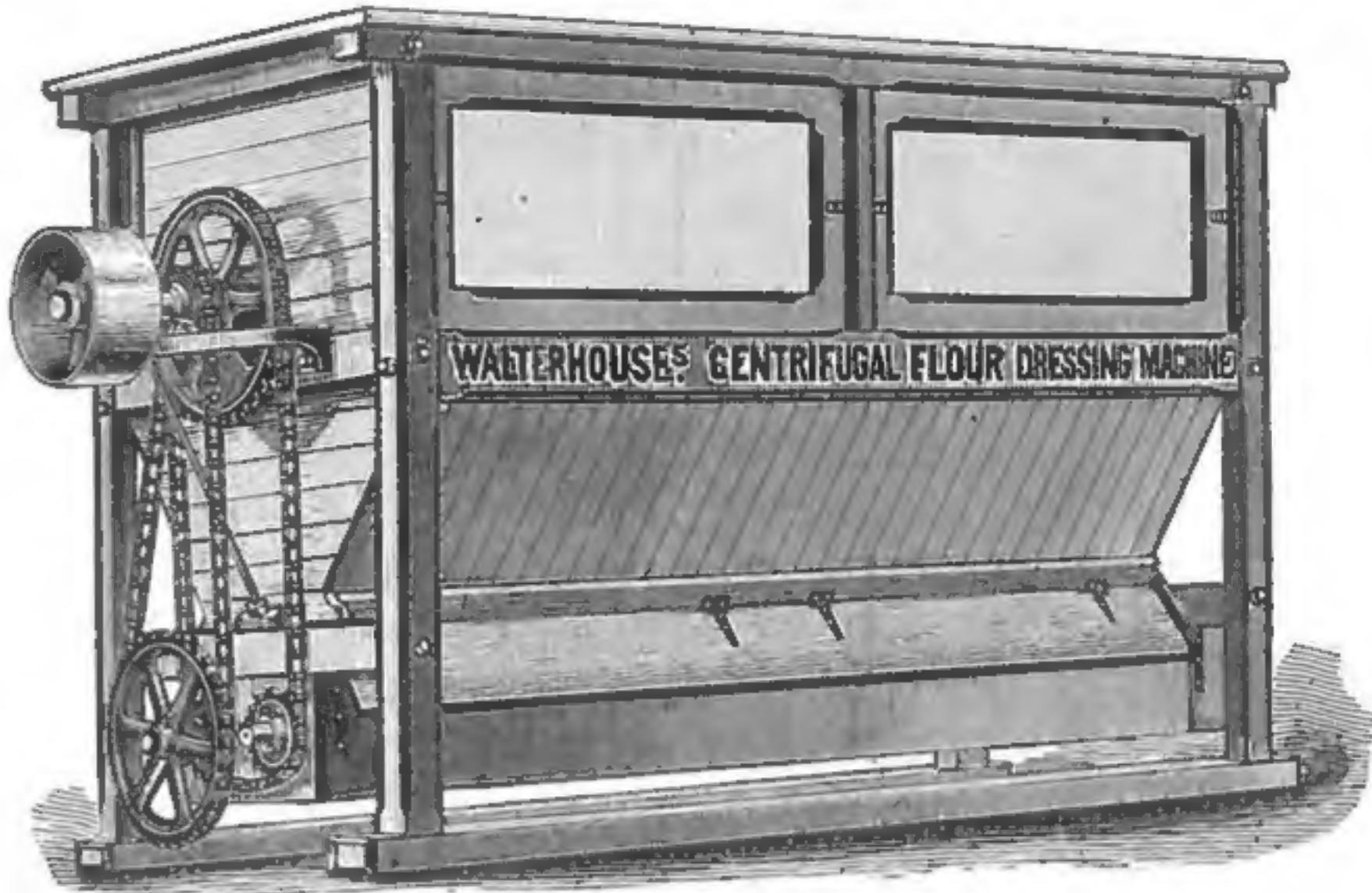
NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 8, 1889.

YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Gentlemen: We have had a line of your "Roller Mills" in use for over two years, and they have given entire satisfaction in every respect. They work like a charm, and their ease of adjustment and solid structure, together with the excellent finish you give them, can but recommend your machines to the milling public.

Yours respectfully, A. R. DICKINSON & CO.

Dealers in Bolting Cloth. Walterhouse's Centrifugal Reels; Walterhouse's Slow-Running Flour Dresser with Inside Cylinder; Plain Round Reels; Scalpers, Bolting Screens, Etc., Etc., Etc.



JOHN ORFF, PROPRIETOR OF
EMPIRE FLOURING MILLS,
FORT WAYNE, IND., APRIL 10, 1889.

YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Gentlemen: The Centrifugal Reel bought from you some time ago is doing its work complete in every respect. It does a large amount of work, and does it well. Should we make further changes in bolting, shall use more of them. Wishing you success, we remain,

Respectfully, JOHN ORFF.

To YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of June 5th, would say that we are well pleased with our mill. It has more than met our expectations. Although it was feared that the six-inch rolls would not prove a success, we find them to be complete in every respect. We are making as fine a flour as there is made in the state, and we guarantee our patent to be equal to Minnesota Patent. The mill has given us no trouble whatever since we started it, and for plan and workmanship, your Mr. G. Walterhouse deserves great credit. If your friends doubt it would be pleased to have them come and see for themselves.

Yours respectfully, LEXINGTON MILL CO.

OFFICE OF LEXINGTON MILL CO.,
LEXINGTON, MICH., JAN. 22, 1889.

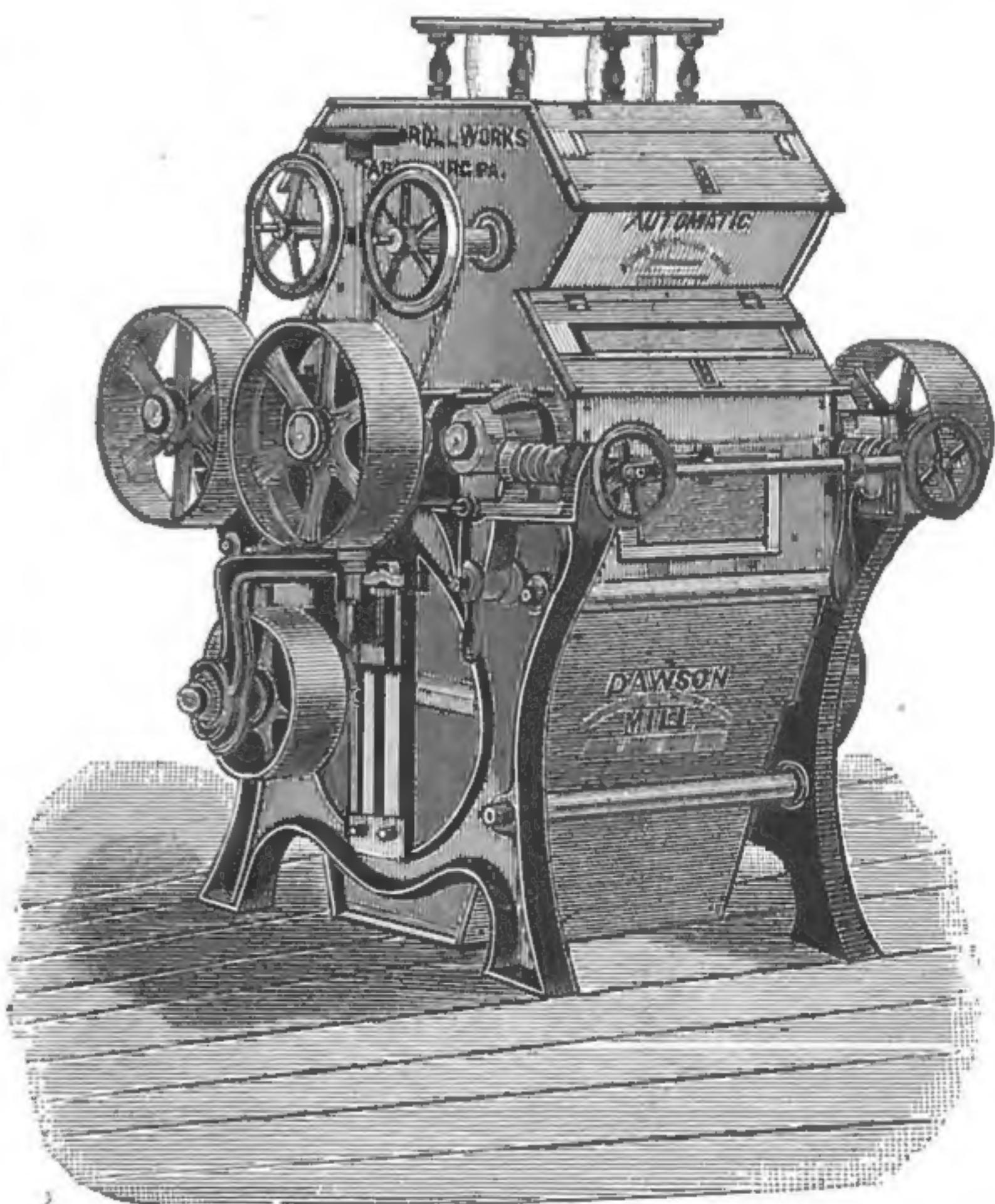
Dawson's Roller Mill

Is acknowledged to be the very best in the market. It has our Patent Automatic Centrifugal feeder, never failing to feed the stock the full length of rolls in an even sheet. It is the Latest and Best feed out, uses less power and is simple in construction. It can be placed on any style of machine with little expense. We use for roll bearings phosphor-bronze metal which will admit rolls being run at any speed without heating and with little friction, and uses little oil. We use the Dawson Corrugation, which is admitted the best in long or short system mills as the action is granulating rather than CUTTING.

We have a large plant to Re-grind and Re-Corrugate Rolls.

Owing to our late increased facilities and central location we are enabled to ship goods promptly on the shortest notice.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING REMODELING THEIR MILLS OR BUYING ANY ROLLER MACHINES ARE REQUESTED TO PUT THEMSELVES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH US.



FOR PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS,

Dawson Roll Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

MILLING WORLD

AND
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Over Bank of Attica.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in unregistered letter at sender's risk.

To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

WANTED.

A situation with parties who appreciate good work, with rolls or buhrs, on patents. Have the following recommendation from Miller Bros., Forest Grove, Ore., dated Nov. 10, 1887: "To whom it may concern: This is to certify that Peter Provost has been in our employ as head miller, and has given entire satisfaction. We believe him to be a very competent man, and cheerfully recommend him to the milling public." State wages you wish to pay. Address, PETER PROVOST, Menominee, Mich. 21

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office, 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

WANTED.

A miller with some capital to help stock with, to take charge and run my mill. Address LOCK BOX 265, Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. 1720

FOR SALE.

Flour-mill, corn-mill and cotton-gin, in a new growing country, splendid for wheat. Good opening for a mill-man who understands the business. For particulars apply to W. J. MILLER & CO., Ballinger, Texas. 2028

FOR SALE.

Several good second-hand and new turbines of various styles. Second-hand price list and descriptive matter and prices of our new machines sent free. Every one interested in the shortest route to successful milling on rolls or in grinding corn and feed with the least expense of power, should address us before buying.

FLENNIKEN TURBINE CO.,

Dubuque, Iowa.

8t

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.
One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5t

M-I-L-L-E-R-S
Wanting Bolting Cloths should write for discounts on same before purchasing elsewhere to
SAMUEL CAREY,
17 Broadway, New York.

WANTED.

A good buhr miller, that thoroughly understands his business, to run a custom mill. Must be a sober, industrious man. State age, how long at the business, whether married or not, and best terms for steady employment. Give references. Address BEACH, BROWN & CO., Montrose, Pa. 2223

ACCORDING to a late report the deal attempted between the owners of the Minneapolis flouring-mills and the British syndicate is off. A new deal is to be attempted. It is said the British capitalists have determined to buy at least the Pillsbury mills, and it is thought they may succeed.

THE latest move in the case of the Consolidated Roller Mill Company against Wm. A. Coombs, of Coldwater, Mich., is the denial by Judge Brown of the motion of Mr. Coombs for a stay of the injunction against him. The only appeal now possible is to the Supreme Court of the United States. We do not believe that the end of the case is yet in sight, although the members of the Consolidated Roller Mill Company are reported to believe and assert that the present decision of the Circuit Court of the United States "is practically as good as a final one for the owners of the patents."

CORRESPONDENTS who are harassing us about the "\$100,000 prize for harnessing Niagara" will please bear in mind that that prize covers Niagara river, and not Niagara Falls. Outsiders appear to think that the great Niagara cataract is right in Buffalo, and that we Buffalonians do not venture out into the back-yard at night for fear of tumbling over the precipice and disintegrating ourselves irremediably. The fall is twenty good miles from the city. The \$100,000 prize applies to the Niagara river, at its exit from Lake Erie, right here in Buffalo. The harness must be applied to the great river here, and not at the Falls. Send on your plans to harness a current, not a cataract.

BRITISH capitalists appear just now to be in a regular craze for making investments in the United States. They are buying breweries, cool lands, flouring-mills, timber lands and other property at a great rate. The prospect seems good for the investment of at least \$1,000,000,000 dollars of British money in American enterprises inside of a year. Do these British investors stop to consider what they are doing? When they succeed in getting hold of a plant, they may take it for granted that one of two things is true: 1. The plant may have ceased to pay, and the owners are glad to get rid of it. 2. The price paid may be two, three or five times the actual value, and the owners are therefore willing to let it go. In either case, is the British investment a wise or a profitable one? It is highly probable that some of the high-priced purchases may turn out unprofitable investments. When war arises between Great Britain and the United States, what will become of all this British money invested here? Do these investors think the Yankees will never dare to go to war with the Britons?

"SPECULATION is the curse of milling everywhere; it is the destruction of all legitimate trade, and until it is destroyed and utterly wiped off the face of the earth it is idle to hope for a permanent improvement in the milling business. Down with the blackboard, away with the ticker and off with the fluctuating, feverish market controlled by a group of conscienceless gamblers whose hands are on the throat of legitimate business, choking it to death. We may call them exchanges, boards of trade, bucket-shops or licensed gambling hells, as we please, but they remain a huge and hideous spider whose web forms a net-work about the mills of the country and holds in its mesh the struggling flour-maker, until such time as he shall give up his very life blood to satisfy its hungry appetite." The above quotation is not a leading editorial article in a mad-house daily, edited by incurable lunatics, as one might infer from its frenzy. It is sheet-iron thunder from the Minneapolis exporters' organ. It is a childish scream, and it has no blood-curdling, hair-erecting, goose-flesh-producing power outside of Minneapolis. We would suggest a diet of "Rough on Rats" for the screamer in the wild Northwest. It is something more than comical to hear Minneapolis denounce speculation.

SOMETHING ABOUT CORRUGATION.

Following is a letter from a correspondent in a Pennsylvania town: "Will you oblige the writer by stating in your next issue whether, in the opinion of experts in milling, there would be any appreciable difference in the results obtained from a roller-mill having 22 grooves per inch and from one having 24 grooves per inch? In other words, could not the one roll be so run as to produce as good results as the other?"

"MICROMETER."

In answer to the question the well-known Case Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, write: "We are of the opinion that a 24-cut roll will perform better work, under varying conditions, than the 22-cut roll. We take it that 'Micrometer' has in view the using of the two different styles of corrugations upon the last reduction in his mill, and therefore we believe that by the use of the 24-cut roll, running at the proper differential, he can accomplish more satisfactory results than with the 22-cut roll."

Another answer is made by "Miller," a member of one of the best-known milling-machinery manufacturing firms in the United States, who says: "We would say that this would depend entirely on the previous and subsequent conditions of the material and the facilities for manipulating it. A different condition would result from the use of a 22 or a 24 corrugation. Other conditions the same, a 22-corrugation roll could not be run, other things the same, and produce synonymous results with a 24-corrugation roll. The conditions agreeable, the results may be better with a 22-corrugation, and vice versa."

The well-known milling expert, Mr. R. James Abernathy, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "There would, perhaps, be no appreciable difference between the result of 22 and 24 corrugation rolls, as ordinarily observed. There would, however, be a logical difference, which might require a very close scrutiny to discover. This much we do know, there is a vast difference in results between the work of a pair of rolls corrugated 8 to the inch and another pair corrugated 24 to the inch. No one would dare attempt to make rolls corrugated 8 to the inch do the work usually assigned to rolls corrugated 24 to the inch, or the reverse. All know it can not be successfully done. The conclusion then is that there is the same relative difference between the results of 22 and 24 corrugation work, all other things being equal, as between 8 and 24 corrugations. The 22 and 24, however, run so close together that it makes the difference more difficult to detect. In all questions of that kind induction should be resorted to as a means of settlement. It is just as safe and reliable as is analysis or ratio and proportion in solving similar arithmetical problems."

That prominent flour-mill machinery firm, the John Hutchison Manufacturing Company, state the point as follows: "Our experience is this: Supposing a roll having 24 corrugations to the inch, running at a certain speed, gives the desired result; a roll having 22 corrugations to the inch will give precisely the same result as the one having 24 corrugations per inch, by changing the speed or differential of the rolls."

POINTS IN MILLING.

MILLING learners should learn first that getting on fast is not always getting on well, and that things badly learned are worse than not learned. They should not be content to pass through their years of learning in a careless way, for, if they do, they will never be first-class millers. The young miller who has learned to do a certain part of his work badly is a harder man to straighten out on that point than he would be if he had never learned any thing about it. Make haste slowly. Be sure you are right and then go ahead.

IN CRACKING a buhr the workman should always crack deep and close on the high, hard, strong spots, so that the reduction of their surface strength may put them on an equality with the weaker land. The soft, low, weak spots should be cracked wide and shallow, so that the wear will not be rapid, and that they may work up and thus make the grinding surface of the stone more nearly uniform. The buhr

is never of a perfectly homogeneous texture throughout. In every case there will be found some spots softer than the average of the stone and some parts harder than the average. The skilled stone-man can always readily tell these spots, and it is in their management his skill will show most clearly. The average buhr requires something more careful and thorough than the average treatment. Very frequently a good stone is made to do only inferior work, because the dress is not what it should be. There can not be too much painstaking in cracking a buhr.

TIME has shown that the man who could not run a buhr-mill well is generally the man who does not run a roller mill well. When the change put buhers out and rollers in it was thought by many that flour-making was so simplified that it would be possible for almost any man to run a mill. Experience has shown that idea to be wrong. Roller-milling is found to be even more exacting than buhr-milling, although it is cast on more scientific lines. The rolls do not require less, but more, care than the buhers. Accuracy is quite as indispensable in the case of the rolls as in the case of the buhers. Neglect with the rolls is quite as fatal to the results as neglect with the buhers. In addition to the care demanded alike by both rolls and buhers, there must be reckoned the intricate equipment of the roller mill compared with the simple equipment of the old-time buhr-mill. All things considered, it is certain that the gain to the flour-maker by the change from buhers to rolls has not been always in the direction of less work, or less care, or less required skill. In all these points there may be said to have been a decided loss by the change.

"THE good old days of the buhr" is an expression that is fast becoming obsolete. Flour that once answered every requirement of the general market and seemed to be perfect in every particular, in the old buhr days, would seem sorry stuff in these days of the roll. The palate of to-day, under the guidance of a better-informed brain, does not hanker after the "sweet nutty flavor" and "the rich golden color" in flour that were due to the presence of more or less comminuted bran, germ, crease-dirt, awns, fuzz, fluff, fiber and other non-floury substances. Yellow flour is generally simply dirty flour, just as yellow sugar is merely dirty sugar. Modern milling has elevated modern taste by showing consumers that the dirt, while adding flavor and color, is of no practical benefit in the flour. Every year the consumers who demand white flour are increasing in numbers, and those who demand brown or speckled flour are growing less in numbers. Even the immigrants, many of whom come from lands in which they never saw any but the nastiest, the sourest, the heaviest and the blackest of nasty, sour, heavy and black bread, soon learn the superiority of the white flour so common in the United States and will use no other. Millers, bakers and flour-dealers unite in stating that many of the rawest newcomers are the most exacting in the matter of flour which they purchase. Does any purblind advocate of brown flour think that this change would be permanent if it were not based on common-sense and science?

I do not wish to seem to be "taking a hack" at the hygienic cranks, who are incessantly advocating the consumption of bran with their flour, but I would like to see a logical and irrefutable solution of the fact that most of these cranks are lean, weazen, sharp-tempered, dyspeptic and generally altogether unwholesome and undesirable persons. Certainly most of them do not show in their faces, their persons, or their general health the great benefits which they claim are traceable to the use of coarse food. I know some of the class who are physically fit to serve as "horrible examples" of all the evils of gluttony and mentally fit to deserve treatment, and yet they are always deluging all the persons around them with information concerning the benefits, physical and intellectual, to be derived from the use of hay and straw, chip and cobblestone foods. I often feel sorry that they can not show some of the vaunted benefits in their own bony carcasses, their lusterless eyes and their generally unpleasant and unattractive persons. There is, unquestionably,

much to be said in favor of plainer foods than Americans on the average consume, but flour is not the only article of food that requires to be looked after, as these enthusiastic hygienists seem to think.

THE ROLLER MILL DECISION.

Following is a summary of Judge Henry B. Brown's decision in the case of the Consolidated Roller Mill Company against Wm. A. Coombs, of Coldwater, Michigan, on the motion of Mr. Coombs for a stay of injunction against him in consequence of the adverse decision of the Circuit Court in the case. The record says: "Plaintiff obtained against the Defendant the usual decree in patent cases for an injunction against further infringement and a reference to a master to compute damages. Defendant moved to stay the issuing of the injunction upon the ground that the Plaintiff was not a manufacturer, but derived its profits from selling or licensing its machine, and that the damages to Defendant by stopping his mill would be out of all proportion to the amount of Plaintiff's license or to any damages that would be occasioned to it by Defendant's continued use of machines."

Judge Brown in his denial of this motion says: "We are asked by this motion to determine whether, after an adjudication adverse to the Defendants upon the merits of a patent case, we ought to stay the issue of an injunction until final decree. So far as preliminary injunctions are concerned it is entirely well settled that while the patent may be adjudged valid and the Defendant an infringer, the award of an injunction is purely a matter of discretion, and Courts are constantly in the habit of withholding it upon such terms as to the giving of a bond and the like as may seem just and equitable, having regard to the comparative injury that will result to the parties by granting or withholding it. After an adjudication upon the merits the case becomes somewhat complicated by the provisions of the Constitution and statutes, which secure to the inventor 'the exclusive right to his discovery.' If this right be 'exclusive,' it is difficult to see how the Court can limit or impair it by requiring the patentee to accept any thing less than the complete monopoly which the law awards him. While he may not be a manufacturer himself and may derive his sole profit from licensing others to use his device, still such licenses are entirely voluntary upon his part, are completely within his control, and the Courts have, strictly speaking, no power to demand of him that he shall license the Defendants to use his machine, as they are enabled to do indirectly by refusing an injunction, upon requiring a bond to pay the amount of the license or such damages as he may have suffered by Defendant's use of his machines. If this then were a final decree, we should have no hesitation in denying this motion to stay the injunction unless immediate notice were given of an appeal. In *Hoe vs. Knap*, 27 Fed. Rep., 204, Judge Blodgett denied an injunction, after entering the interlocutory decree, upon the ground that the owner of a patent had not, after a reasonable time, put it into use, holding as a matter of law that a patentee is bound either to use the patent himself or allow others to use it on reasonable or equitable terms. I find myself unable to concur in this view. A man has a right to deal as he chooses with his own. I know of no reason why a patentee is bound to make use of his own inventions or to license others to use them any more than the owner of a manufacturing establishment is bound to run it for the benefit of his neighbors or employes. As observed in the earlier portion of this opinion, the question of licensing another to use an invention is one which the patentee alone has the right to answer; and Courts can not lawfully compel him to make use of his invention or to permit others to use it against his will. The circumstances relied upon in this case in support of the motion are: That the Plaintiff is not a manufacturer of these machines itself, but derives its sole profit from licensing others to use them. That the Defendant is not a manufacturer, but uses one of these machines in a series of roller-mills, and that the issuing of this injunction would involve the stoppage of the entire series and a large expense to him in purchasing a new mill, or in so reconstructing this one as to avoid the use of plaintiff's invention.

The counter affidavits, however, satisfy me that his estimate of damages is greatly exaggerated, and that the change could be made with but little expense or inconvenience and without stopping his establishment. It is incredible that an accident, which is liable to occur at any time, should involve the disastrous consequences set forth in the Defendant's affidavits. We are willing, however, that he should have twenty days to make the necessary changes. At the expiration of this time the usual injunction will issue to stand until the final decree, after which, if an appeal be taken, the propriety of continuing the injunction under the 93d rule will be considered by the Court. We do not wish to be understood as denying the power of the Court to stay an injunction, even after final decree, and if this writ involve the stoppage of a manufactory in the operation of which a large number of people were interested, the question might be determined by different considerations. The motion is denied."

LABORERS MISLED BY QUACKS.

A. B. SALOM.

Laborers who are endeavoring to aid in bettering the conditions of labor in the United States suffer under two great disadvantages: 1. They do not think out a proper course of action. 2. They allow themselves to be led by professional agitators, who are in the business of agitation merely for the money or the notoriety they may gain from being in it, and who simply mislead, befog and misrepresent the unfortunate men who hope, by following them, to better their condition. These two errors, or disadvantages, are visible on every side. The men who labor spend their hard-earned dollars on high-priced demagogues hired to think for them, to lecture to them, to paint their woes, to explain the origin of those woes and to propose radical remedies for them. In this way they waste their money and acquire vicious ideas. As an instance of absolute dishonesty and misleading quackery by one of these demagogic orators, read the following utterance by the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, who, taking the ground that laborers can not think for themselves and are too ignorant to appreciate the relations of cause and effect, proceeds to think for them and to mislead them grossly on a vital point. Speaking of the effect of "conditions" on laboring men, he says:

"Take two pictures: A workman comes home at night tired and seeking rest and quiet. He lives in three small compartments in a tenement house. His parlor is also kitchen, dining-room, laundry and cellar. It is filled with smoke; all his children are there under the heels of his wife, who is also cook, laundress and scullery maid. If she is not untidy and cross she is more than human. The children quarrel, or fight, or play boisterously. The whole house is a pandemonium of discordant sounds and a reservoir of old and new smells. Musical instruments and pet birds and animals add to the maddening din. Perhaps he stumbled over a drunken man or woman on the stairs. What chance has such a man to be any thing? There is no quiet in which to read, no retirement in which to think, no freedom for his wife by which she might sweeten him and be sweetened herself by love. This is not a home. This is not to live. There is nothing here to feed his heart or brain. That such a man does not drown himself, or get drunk, or become discontented or criminal is to be accounted for only because his brain becomes stupid and he reverts to animal-hood. That poverty benumbs as well as debases is something for which organized society should be profoundly thankful, otherwise every tenement house would soon become a lunatic asylum or a dynamite bomb factory.

"Reverse the picture: Here is a competency. A family of five living in nine or ten rooms with windows and closets and cellar. The house is cool in summer and warm in winter. When the man comes home he closes the door upon his neighbors, good and bad. His wife is waiting for him with a welcome kiss. His pretty rooms, beautiful, because he has money and she has leisure and taste, are open on either side of him with blazing fires and shaded lamps. His wife is more charming by the added grace of womanhood than the girl he loved in his youth. His table is spread with abundance prepared by an inmate of his home whose part of the household labor is to cook, and wash, and scrub. When his appetite is appeased with well-cooked and politely served food, he and his family repair to their cosy sitting-room, at least one of the two or three children climbs into his lap and prattles of her love to him. His evening is spent in quietude and peace in an atmosphere that is balm to the tired brain and tonic to a fainting heart. Is it any wonder that when he falls asleep at night the care-lines have been smoothed from his face? Is it any wonder that he takes up his task next day with a spring in his step and courage in his breast? The world holds something for such a man. He is content. He believes in things as they are. It ought to be easy for him to be sober and law-abiding. Every thing tempts him to be a good and tender man. These are conditions, and conditions make the man. What I hope to show you is that the way which leads to that happy condition is already open, and you may walk in it if you will, reaching the end of the journey step by step through an ever-increasing pleasant country; that no shot need be fired and no useful thing destroyed on the way. It is simply a question of removing, one after another, those laws which deprive us of equal opportunities to labor and to live."

All this may be very affecting, beautiful and pathetic, the squalid home and the brutish family on one side, and the

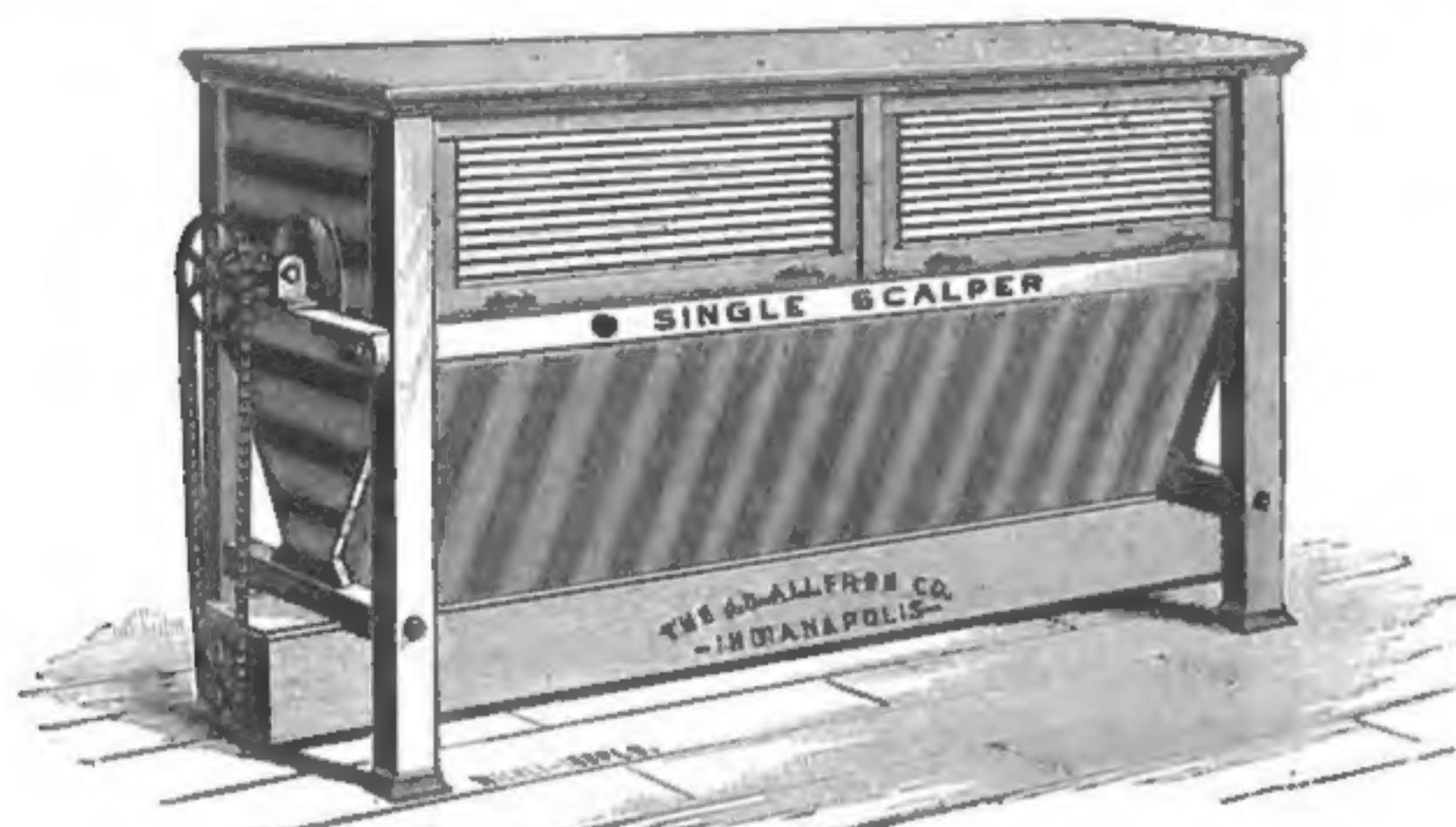
pleasant home and refined family on the other, but how grossly false the implication by the reverend misleader that the squalid home is a *cause* or that the pleasant home is a *cause!* How imbecile, how criminal the suggestion that the abolition of present laws or the creation of new laws can or will equalize the conditions of the respective heads of these two typical homes! The reverend quack may not mean to lead his hearers into error, he may not even understand the evil trend of his utterances, but in his rhetorical frenzy he does accomplish just that and nothing else. Casting aside the cheap pulpit frenzy of oratory, let us look at the genesis of the two typical homes and try to decide whether they are *causes* or *effects*, and whether "conditions make the man" or man makes the conditions in these particular cases.

How came the squalid home into existence? Follow the owner of it back to his early days. He began his working life with bad habits, either the result of heredity or of his own preferences, and in either case absolutely beyond the reach of external influences. When he earned \$3 a week, as learner, he spent \$2 a week on rum, tobacco and bad company. When he earned \$20 a week, as journeyman, he spent \$12 or more on the same expensive dissipations. All those years he was wilfully animalizing himself in the groggery or in worse places. He married. His wedding-day found him in possession of nothing but bad habits and inclinations. He had earned enough money to enable him to buy a home, and the money had bought a home—for the owner of his favorite groggery! He had to lodge where he could, while the prosperous groggery owner was pleasantly domiciled in the home bought by this laborer's money. In this way grew

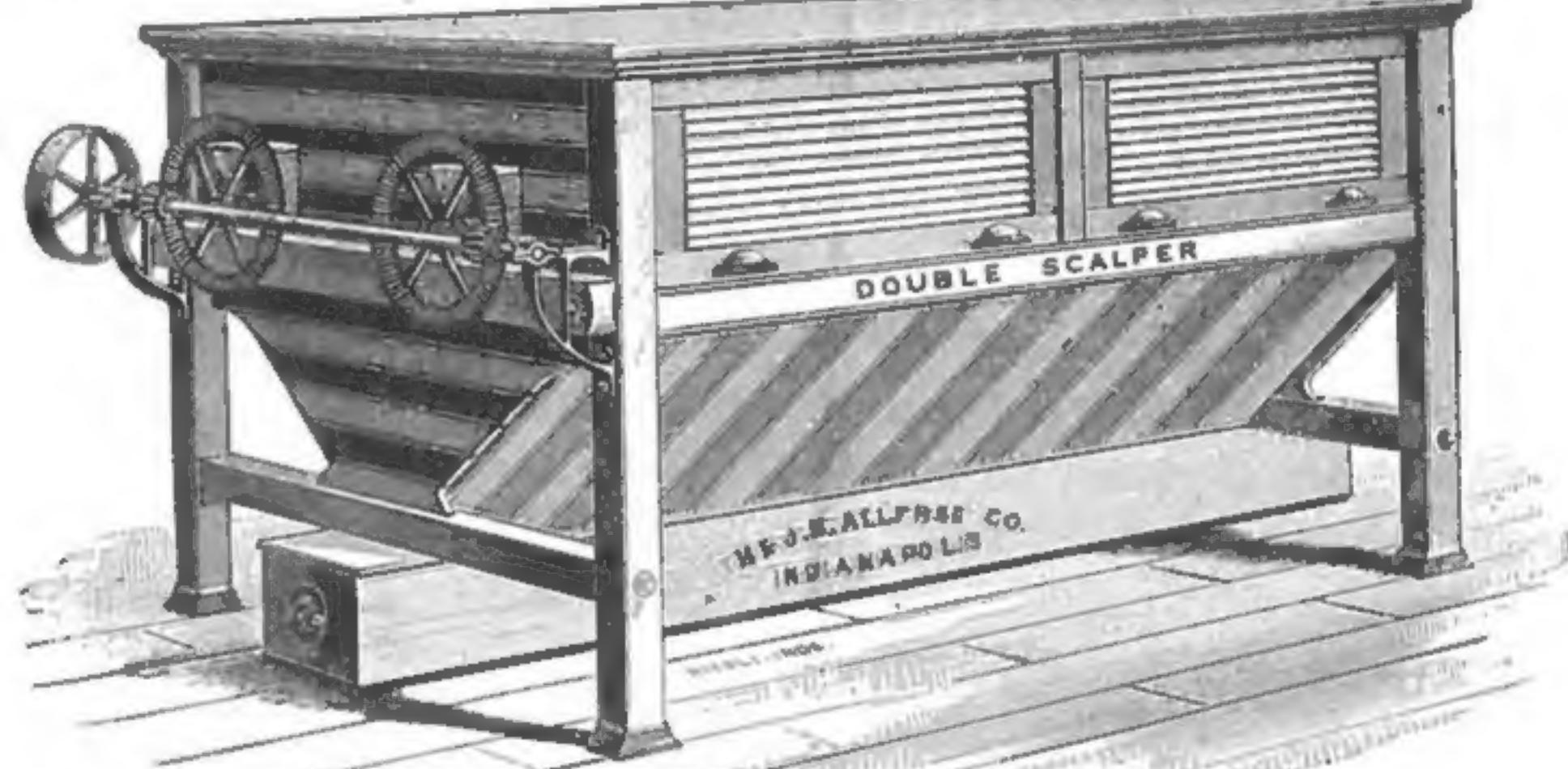
privilege us of equal opportunities to labor and to live." The assertion that there are such laws in the United States is possible only by such quacks as Mr. Pentecost. No laws enabled any of the self-made millionaires to become millionaires. No laws authorized one man and forbade another man to develop natural resources, to utilize natural forces, to build great thoroughfares and populate wild lands. Laboring men will commit a capital crime against themselves if they continue to allow these quacks to mislead them into a crusade against established institutions, in the hope that chaos may hold for them benefits which they do not have under order. It would be vastly better to teach economy, sobriety, industry, perseverance and reliance upon one's own powers than to go on leading laborers to think that laws can be made to transform capitalists into paupers and self-debased spendthrifts into millionaires. Let laboring men think over the matter, and they will come to the conclusion that the "law of the man" and not the "law of the land" will prevail in the determination of the conditions of the average individual laborer. Put the brute in the refined home, and in a short time he will make it a brutal place. Put the refined man in the brutal place, and soon he will improve it. The law can not touch either.

THE ALLFREE SCALPERS.

Flour-makers will be particularly interested in the scalpers shown in the two engravings herewith. They are the hexagonal scalpers, both single and double, built by the J. B. Allfree Company, of Indianapolis, Ind. The construction of these machines is familiar to readers of THE MILLING WORLD, a full description of the Allfree sieve-scalper having



THE ALLFREE SINGLE SCALPER.



THE ALLFREE DOUBLE SCALPER.

the foul home pictured by the reverend quack as the "cause" of this man's conditions. This man made his "conditions" himself. No law existing made them. The abolition of all existing laws could not prevent him from making them. The home is the "effect," not the "cause," and the man who refuses to acknowledge the contribution of this man to his own misery simply refuses to see things or to state things as they are.

How grew the pleasant home? Trace the career of the owner. He started in with some higher aim than the mere brutalizing of himself by dissipation. He was diligent, industrious and economical. His earnings went into the bank instead of the groggery. His tastes were elevated instead of bestialized. When he married, he had enough money to buy him his pleasant home. All the rest followed naturally. Those home conditions are an effect, not a cause. No laws gave him any advantage over his brutal neighbor. The abolition of no laws now existing could degrade this man to the level of the other or elevate the other to the level of this man. In both cases the man is responsible for his conditions. The law has had absolutely nothing to do with either. Both had the same chances. Both had the same power of earning. But both were not men of the same stripe, and there lies the difficulty.

Palaver about "dynamite bombs" is wholly natural to reverend quacks like Mr. Pentecost, who can not or does not distinguish intelligently between causes and effects, between man-made conditions and condition-made men, and between the employment and non-employment of equal opportunities by two men, but laborers will receive no benefit, present or future, from such teachings. There are no "laws which de-

appeared in these columns. They are constructed with tight heads, iron shafts, cast-iron spiders and hard-wood ribs, which, when specially ordered, the makers cover with sheet-iron, but they deem it next to useless, because, owing to the shaft of the reel, there is no appreciable wear, especially in short-system mills. Round scalpers are furnished when the purchaser desires them. Address the makers for their latest illustrated catalogue and price-list.

A EUROPEAN REPORT ON CROPS.

Following is a London cablegram dated July 30: "The harvest news with which the week opens shows that the situation of the world's breadstuffs supply is much more serious than was expected a fortnight ago when the rise in prices began here. Russian official reports now admit that the wheat crop is the worst in many years. Telegrams from Vienna to-day report the ravages of something like a cyclone in Hungary and Northern Roumania, which not only destroyed the grain still standing, but swept away so many granaries at Szegedin, Mohacs and other centers that the bulk of the grain harvested a few weeks ago was also destroyed. The Austrian ministry of agriculture officially announced the day before this storm that the grain crop of Galicia and Silesia was a failure and that of Bohemia and Moravia very bad. In India, too, the reports from Bombay are worse as the season advances. Official estimates of averages show a shortage of fully 15,000,000 bushels, but these tidings from exporting countries are not the worst features of the present situation. Two weeks ago it was assumed that both England and France would have exceptionally large yields. This hope is now measurably shaken. The

'Times' to-day says: 'The recent wet, cold weather has caused considerable loss and occasions serious anxiety to farmers of England. Unless there are now six weeks of unbroken sunshine the favorable prospect for the year will not be at all realized. The same wretched climatic condition worked havoc with the French crop, which is now estimated as a fifth less than a fortnight ago. Shipping freights from the Baltic and Black Sea ports have within a week advanced from 1½ pence to 1 shilling 6 pence to France and England in consequence. All this has had a marked effect on the provincial markets of Europe, which still keep independent of any central standard of prices and rise and fall more upon the condition of the surrounding district than on the general outlook. In Hungary prices have taken an upward leap, and this is true in France, Germany and Belgium in somewhat varying degrees.' Here in England the nine chief provincial markets covering the principal producing corn area show a uniform advance of from 6 pence to 1 shilling per quarter, and yesterday's and to-day's rains will send this still higher. Wheat cutting began in Essex this week and will soon be general, which makes the continuance of cold rains fatal not only to quantity but quality. Unless all signs fail, the estimate of the world's product to be compiled at the Vienna international seed fair, August 24, will show a situation considerably worse than that of last year. This is probably the best explanation of the sudden dying away of war rumors."

THE GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The eastward movement of flour and grain from the west through Buffalo, for the month of July, 1889, shows a decrease of 13,015 barrels in the receipts of flour and a decrease of 108,215 bushels in the receipts of grain, estimating flour as wheat, compared with the same month last year. The following shows the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo, by lake, for the month of July, and from the opening of navigation to August 1, 1889, compared with those for previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

	Flour, bbls.	All grain, bu.	Flour and grain, bu.
1889.....	697,432	7,659,160	11,146,220
1888.....	710,447	7,767,375	11,319,610
1887.....	586,024	11,339,761	14,269,881
1886.....	566,799	9,719,879	12,554,871
1885.....	422,125	6,415,382	8,576,007

FROM OPENING TO AUGUST 1.

	Flour, bbls.	All grain, bush.	Flour and grain, bu.
1889.....	1,728,381	35,109,440	43,752,354
1888.....	1,912,397	27,736,769	38,299,799
1887.....	1,566,647	39,664,244	47,464,476
1886.....	1,905,778	31,358,399	40,888,280
1885.....	911,108	20,452,380	25,007,920

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Engineer's Hourly Log Book," by that well-known mechanical author, Mr. Robert Grimshaw. It is published by the Practical Publishing Co., 21 Park Row, New York, N. Y. The price is 50 cents, post-paid. It is a record book, and every practical engineer should have a copy of it. Address the publishers for the book.

A genuine midsummer number is *The Century* for August, with its opening article on "The Streams of Pleasure—the River Thames," by the Pennells. Mrs. Foote's "Afternoon at a Ranch" has also a midsummer air; and all inland vacationists will find matter of interest in Dr. Weir Mitchell's profusely illustrated article on "The Poison of Serpents," a line of inquiry in which he has made important discoveries. Remington, artist and writer, describes with pen and pencil his outing with the Cheyennes; and a group of well-known wood-engravers, French, Kingsley, Clossen and Davis, describe in their own language, and with drawings and engravings by each, a wood-engraver's camp on the Connecticut River, as well as the methods of the American school of wood-engraving. Of other articles nothing is more important than the chapters of the Lincoln History, which describe "The Chicago Surrender," "Conspiracies in the North," and "Lincoln and the Churches." A highly interesting chapter in the Kennan series describes "State Criminals at the Kara Miasa." Professor David P. Todd, in a strikingly illustrated article, shows "How Man's Messenger Outran the Moon" at the time of the recent eclipse. George W. Cable gives the true and extraordinary history of "The 'Haunted House' in Royal Street"; Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking

Backward," has a short story called "A Positive Romance"; and in this number is begun a three-part story by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") entitled "The Old Bascom Place." The illustrations are by Kemble. The frontispiece of this number of the Magazine is a portrait of Alfred Tennyson from one of Mrs. Cameron's celebrated photographs; and in connection with this portrait the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke gives the results of his study of Tennyson's use of the Bible, under the title of "The Bible in Tennyson." One of the most interesting of the old masters (Fra Angelico) is presented in this number in the Cole-Stillman series, engraved from the originals by Mr. Cole. There is an unusual number of poems in the midsummer *Century*, including a long one by Robert Burns Wilson, "A Song of the Woodland Spirit"; and shorter pieces by Harry Stillwell Edwards, Mrs. Moulton, Frank Dempster Sherman, Celia Thaxter and others. In "Open Letters" there is a communication by George L. Kilmer, of the Grand Army, on "Union Veterans and their Pensions," which gives a sketch of the various pension schemes hitherto presented by the Grand Army committees, the estimated amounts of their cost and the total expenses of the Government of this account at present.

PROGRESS OF INVENTIONS SINCE 1845.—In the year 1845 the present owners of the *Scientific American* newspaper commenced its publication and soon after established a bureau for the procuring of patents for inventions at home and in foreign countries. During the year 1845 there were only 503 patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office, and the total issue from the establishment of the Patent Office, up to the end of that year, numbered only 4,347. Up to the first of July this year there have been granted 406,413, showing that since the commencement of the publication of the *Scientific American* there have been issued from the U. S. Patent Office 402,166 patents, and about one-third more applications have been made than have been granted, showing the ingenuity of our people to be phenomenal and much greater than ever the enormous number of patents issued indicates. Probably a good many of our readers have had business transacted through the office of the *Scientific American*, in New York or Washington, and are familiar with Munn & Co.'s mode of doing business, but those who have not will be interested in knowing something about this, the oldest patent soliciting firm in this country, probably in the world. Persons visiting the offices of the *Scientific American*, 361 Broadway, N. Y., for the first time will be surprised, on entering the main office, to find such an extensive and elegantly equipped establishment, with its walnut counters, desks and chairs to correspond, and its enormous safes, and such a large number of draughtsmen, specification writers and clerks, all busy as bees, reminding one of a large banking or insurance office, with its hundred employes. In conversation with one of the firm, who had commenced the business of soliciting patents in connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, more than forty years ago, I learned that this firm had made application for patents for upward of 100,000 inventors in the United States, and several thousands in foreign countries, and had filed as many cases in the Patent Office in a single month as there were patents issued during the entire first year of their business career. This gentleman had seen the Patent Office grow from a sapling to a sturdy oak, and he modestly hinted that many thought the *Scientific American*, with its large circulation, had performed no mean share in stimulating inventions and advancing the interests of the Patent Office. But it is not alone the patent soliciting that occupies the attention of the one-hundred persons employed by Munn & Co., but a large number are engaged on the four publications issued weekly and monthly from their office, 316 Broadway, N. Y., viz.: The *Scientific American*, the *Scientific American Supplement*, the Export Edition of the *Scientific American*, and the Architects' and Builders' Edition of the *Scientific American*. The first two publications are issued every week, and the latter two the first of every month.

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THE NEGRO'S SKIN.—The function of a negro's black skin is supposed to be the conversion of the sun's light into heat. The heat thus generated remains in the skin and does not penetrate to the deeper tissue. Being thus provided with a sun-proof armor, the negro can stand an amount of heat that would be fatal to a white man, and he runs hardly any risk of sun-stroke.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE largest suspension bridge in the world is that crossing East River between New York City and Brooklyn; the total length of the bridge is 5,989 feet; length of main span 1,595 feet and 6 inches, and of each land span 930 feet; length of the three spans 3,455 feet and 6 inches. The length of the Brooklyn approach is 971 feet, and of the New York approach 1,562 feet and 6 inches. It was begun Jan. 30, 1870, and opened to the public May 24, 1883. Total cost \$15,000,000. The largest stone bridge on the face of the earth is that finished in May, 1885, at Lagang, China. Chinese engineers had sole control of its construction. It crosses an arm of the China Sea, is nearly 6 miles in length, is composed entirely of stone, and has 300 arches, each 70 feet high. The largest truss iron bridge in the world crosses the Firth of Tay, Scotland. It is 18,612 feet in length and composed of 85 spans. The longest wooden bridge in the world is that crossing Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, La. It is a trestle work 21 miles in length, built of cypress piles, which have been saturated with creosote oil to preserve them. The highest bridge in the United States is over Kinzua Creek, near Bradford, Pa. It was built in 1882, has a total span of 2,651 feet, and is 301 feet above the creek bed.

MILLING PATENTS.

Among the patents granted July 16, 1889, are the following:

John R. Beynon, Watertown, Wis., No. 407,052, a grain-separator.

Chas. J. Potter, Heaton Hall, Newcastle, England, No. 406,954, a millstone, consisting of the combination of small irregular lumps of emery having spaces or interstices intervening between their edges, and cement interposed between the lumps and filling said spaces or interstices, said millstone presenting on its working face alternate portions of stone and cement. A millstone built up of lumps of emery cemented together, the size of the lumps decreasing from the center outward. A millstone consisting of the combination of lumps of emery separated from each other, leaving spaces or interstices intervening between their edges, Portland cement interposed between the lumps and filling the spaces,

and an inclosing metallic cylinder. A millstone having an interior ring or buhr of solid stone and an outer ring filled up with small irregular lumps of emery, and cement interposed between the lumps.

Arthur Moore, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, No. 406,931, a grain-scourer.

Among those granted July 23, 1889, are the following:

Joseph Boehlein, Cincinnati, O., No. 407,326, a millstone-dress.

Edgar L. Wells, Marseilles, Ill., No. 407,383, an automatic grain-weighing machine.

Joshua B. Barnes, Baltimore, Md., No. 407,392, a dust-collector.

Archibald M. Mecklem, Colfax, Wash., No. 407,542, a grain-separator.

Asahel H. Patch, Clarksville, Tenn., No. 407,549, a corn-sheller.

Giles S. Cranson, Silver Creek, N. Y., No. 407,578, a grain-scourer.

Wm. M. Lucas, Uhrichsville, O., No. 407,601, a flour-bolt.

Louis R. Whiting, Dallas, Tex., No. 407,710, a corn-husker and sheller.

Giles S. Cranson, Silver Creek, N. Y., No. 407,722, a grain-scourer.

Chas. F. Walters and Wm. N. Gartside, Richmond, Ind., No. 407,751, a mill.

HORSE-SENSE MILLING POETRY.

DER VATER-MILL.

I reads aboudt dot vater-mill dot runs der life-long day,
Und how der vater don'd coom pack when vonce id flows avay;
Und off der mill shtream dot glides on so beacefully und shtill,
Budt don't vas putting in more wort on dot same vater mill.
Der boet says, 'tvas bedder dot you holdt dis broverb fast,
"Der mill id don'd vould grind some more mit vater dot vas past."

Dot boem id vas peautiful to read aboudt; dot's so!
Budt eef dot vater vasn't past how could dot mill vheel go?
Und vhy make trouble mit dot mill when id vas been inclined
To dake each obbordunidy dot's gifen id to grind?
Und when der vater cooms along in quandidies so vast,
It lets some oder mill dake oup der vater dot vas past.

Dhen der boet shange der subject, und she delis us vonce again:
"Der sickle neffer more shall reap der yellow, garnered grain."
Vell; vonce vas blenly, aind't id? Id wouldn't been so nice
To half dot sickle reaping oup der same grain ofer, twice!
Vhy, vot's der use off cutting oup der grass already mown?
Id vas pest, mine moder dold me, to let vell enough alone.

"Der Summer vinds refife no more leaves strewn o'er earth und main."
Vell; who vants to refife dhem? Dhere vas blenly more again!
Der Summer vinds dhey shtep righdt oup in goot time to brepares
Dhose blants und trees for oder leaves; dhere soon vas creen vones dhere.
Shust bear dis adverb on your mindts, mine frendts, und holdt id fast:
Der new leaves don'd vas been aroundt undil der oldt vas past.

Dhen neffer mindt der leaves dot's dead; der grain dot's in der bin;
Dhey both off dhem haf had dheir day, und shust vas gathered in.
Und neffer mindt der vater when id vonce goes droo der mill;
Ids wort vas done! Dhere's blenly mote dot vait, ids blace to fill.
Let each von dake dis moral, vrom der king down to der peasant:
Don'd mindt der vater dot vas past, budt der vater dot vas bresent.

—By Charles Follen Adams.

The Canton Cabinet Filing Case Company, Canton, Ohio.

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NO. 8 Represents one side of one of our Revolving Cabinet Letter Files and Document Cases Combined. It contains 30 Document Drawers and 8 Letter File Drawers. In filing letters we use first VOWEL of name on front of drawer, and LETTER FOLLOWING first VOWEL on Index Sheet within drawer. We also make more exhaustive systems which contain from 6 to 100 or more Filing Drawers.

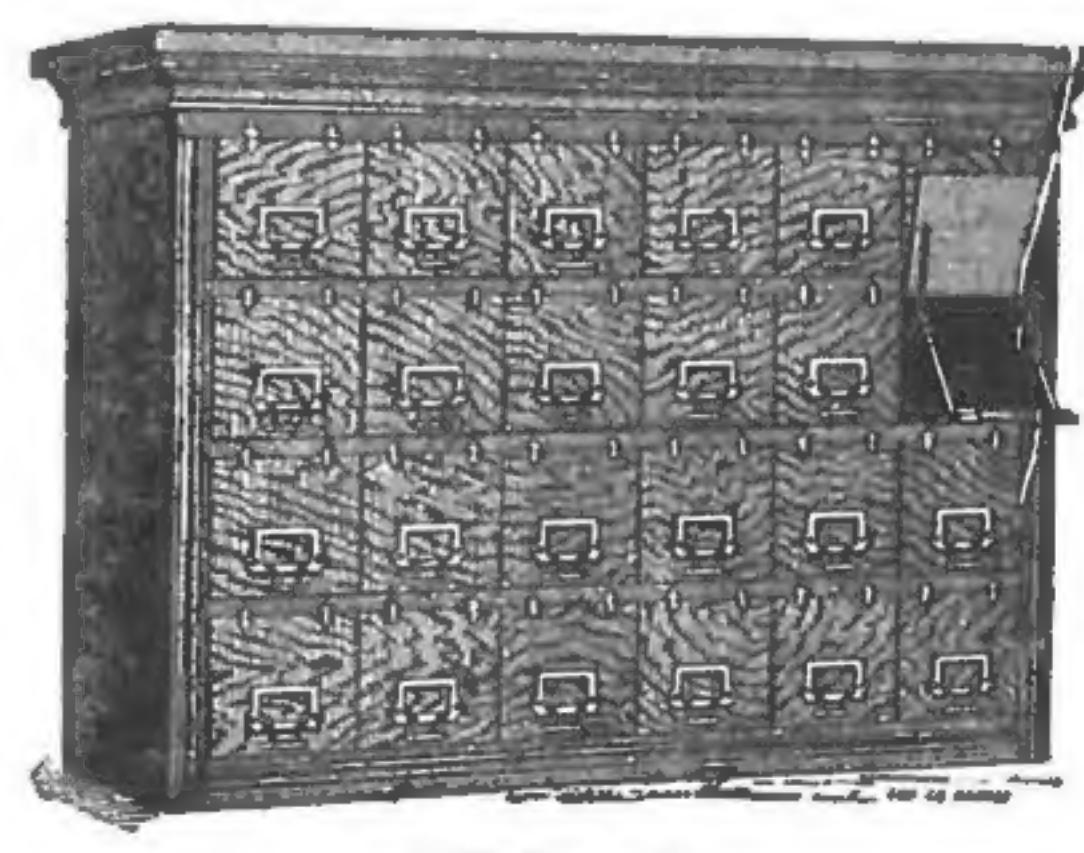
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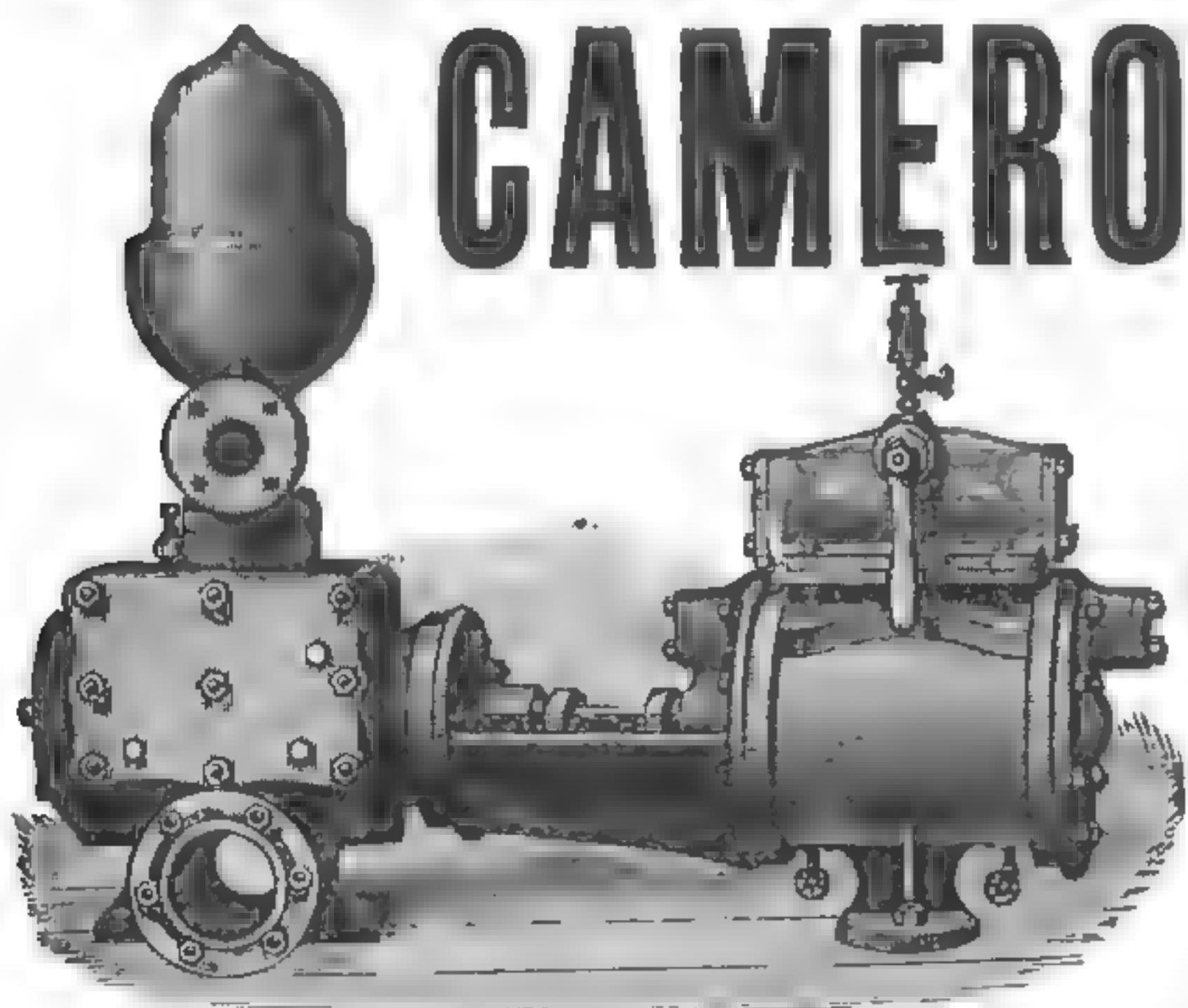
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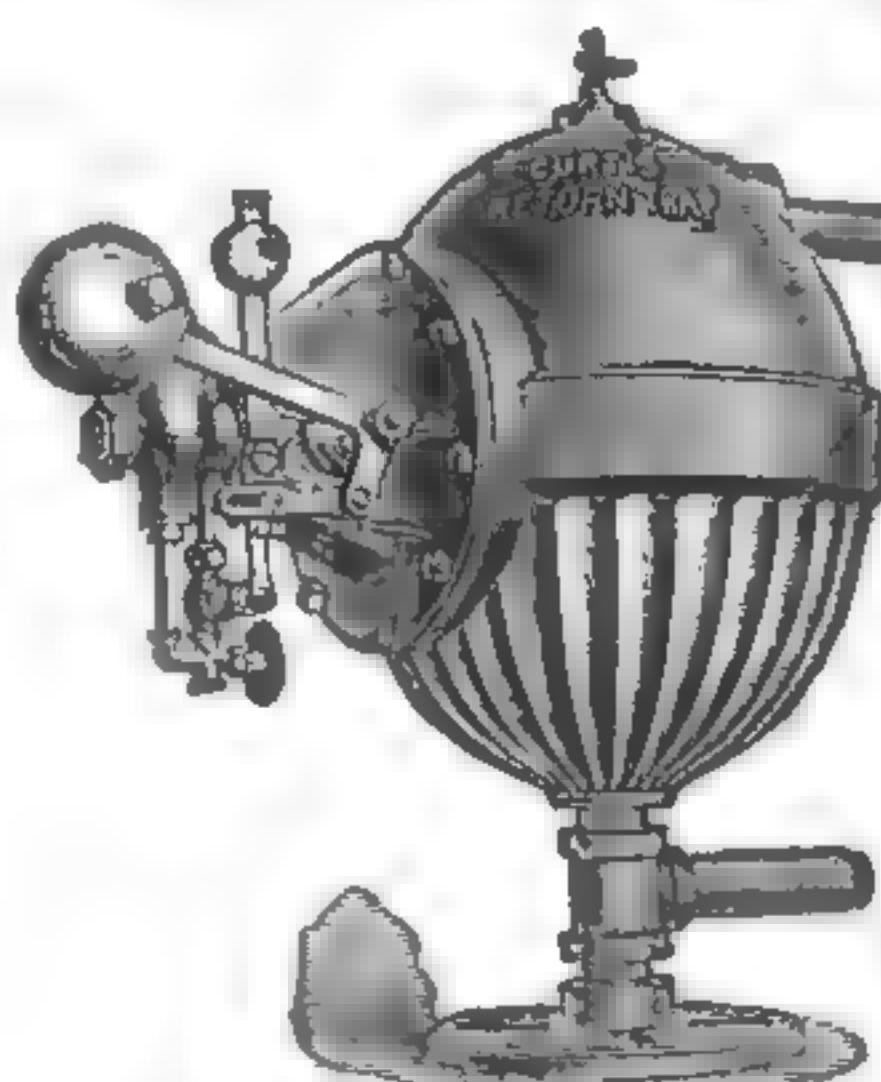
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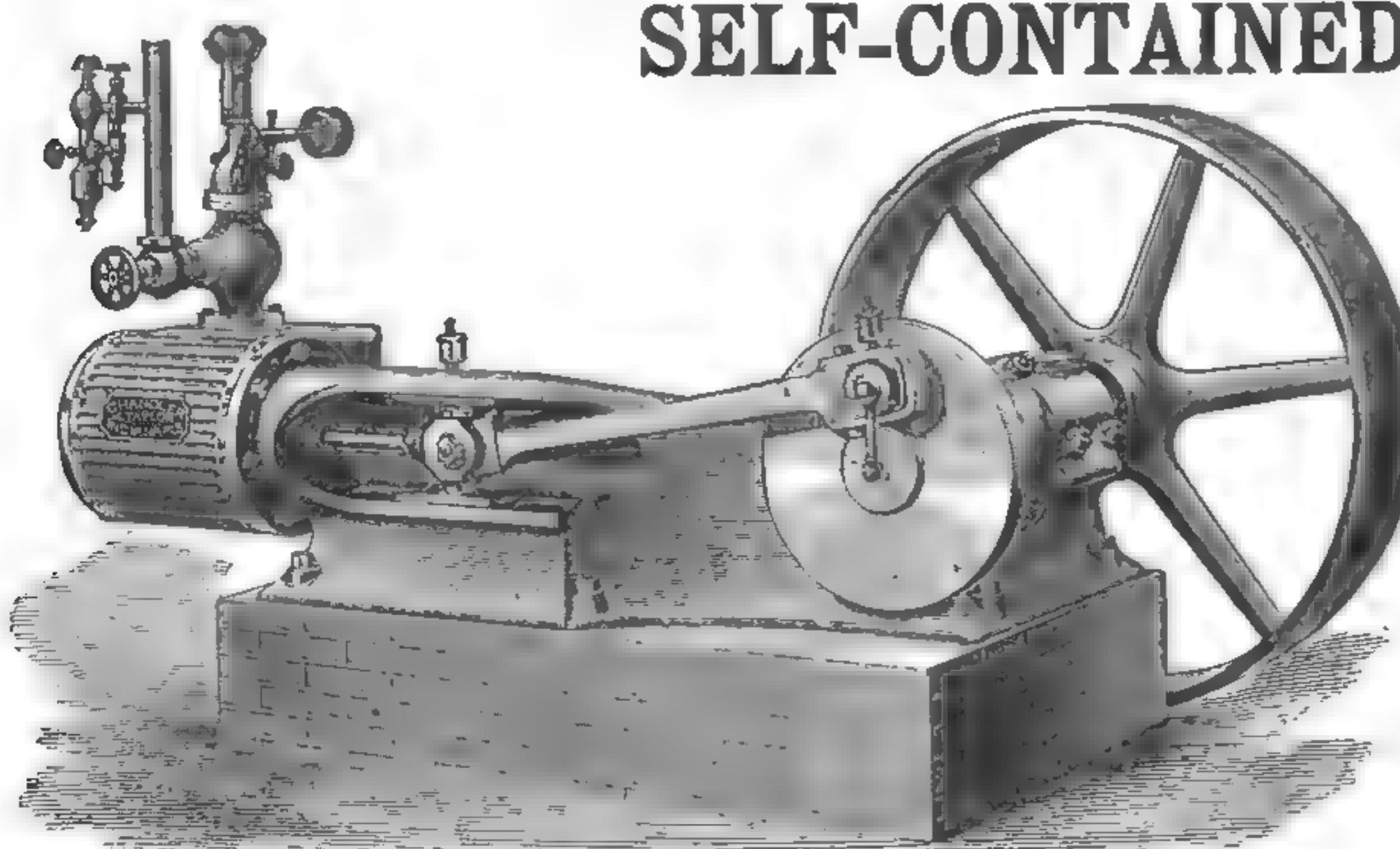
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NOTES & NEWS

Campbellsville, Tenn., men build a corn-mill.
 A. Harrelson, Marion, S. C., puts in turbines.
 J. Allen's grist-mill, Spring Hill, Ala., burned.
 M. Cox, miller, Cox's Mills, N. C., quit business.
 J. Buchanan, grist-mill, Chehalis, Wash., sold out.
 The New Middleton, Tenn., Mill Co. remodel to rolls.
 J. Massie Smith, Shadwell, Va., will build a flour-mill.
 The Beville, Tex., grist-mill has passed into new hands.
 McMillan & Lang, millers, West Salem, Wis., dissolved.
 Weed & Clark, grist-mill, Pawlet, Vt., now F. S. Weed.
 J. Knight's grist-mill, Camden, Me., burned; loss \$3,000.
 J. W. Carter, Warsaw, Va., wants grist-mill machinery.
 Myers & Carse, Richmond, Ky., improved their flour-mill.
 Yoe & Clark's flour-mill, La Crosse, Wis., damaged by fire.
 The Farmers' Milling Co., Lebanon, Tenn., build a flour-mill.
 Thos. W. Harvey & Son, millers, Spring Mills, Va., now B. B. Harvey.
 Stone, Huber & Co., millers, Phalen, Ky., sold their plant to Philip Huber.
 Arnold & Little, millers, Lockport, N. Y., are succeeded by J. F. Little & Son.
 The Slawson elevataor, Dunkirk, Ind., burned; loss \$3,000; insurance \$1,200.
 The Chewacla, Ala., Lime Works build a corn and feed mill; they want machinery.
 John Pritchard, Tompkinsville, Ky., will build a roller flour and grist mill at once.
 J. W. Dodgen, Wichita Falls, Tex., has bought and will operate the Duffau grist-mill.
 Ahman, Ladner & Lommel's elevator, St. Cloud, Minn., burned; loss \$8,300; insurance \$1,500.
 The Sweetwater, Tenn., Milling Co. will build a 500-barrel roller flour-mill and a 100,000-bushel grain elevator.
 The Northwestern and the Minneapolis & Northwestern railroad elevators, Hamilton, Dak., burned; loss \$25,000.
 The White Rock & Grove Hill Alliance Ginning & Milling Co., Bailey, Tex., has been incorporated and will build a grist-mill.
 S. H. Cockrell & Co., Dallas, Tex., have incorporated the Todd Milling Co., capital Stock \$100,000, to operate the Todd Flour Mills, which they have bought.
 Mr. W. G. Avery, president of the W. G. Avery Mfg. Co., of Cleveland, O., has just had Canadian Patent No. 81,673 granted him on his detachable belt-fastener and contemplates putting them upon the Canadian market at once.

The Safety Light and Power Co. have commenced the erection of their extensive station in New York City. They will operate the Westinghouse Alternating System and have contracted for six Westinghouse Compound Engines, each of 150 H. P.

The new buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, Pittsburgh, are now almost finished. The Society has awarded the contract for the power to drive machinery in Mechanical Hall to the Westinghouse Machine Co., the engine being one of their new Compound type of 250 H. P.

The Westinghouse Machine Co., of Pittsburgh, report that their business is unusually active for this season of the year. Their sales during the months of May and June were simply phenomenal, and the outlook for a continuance of such sales is good. The orders received by them for the first twenty days of July amount to 48 Engines, footing up to over 3,000 H. P.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works are replacing two of their Buckeye engines with a Westinghouse Compound Engine of 100 H. P. This com-

pany has subdivided its power and now has 11 Westinghouse engines, aggregating 854 H. P., in different parts of its extensive works. The Westinghouse Company are also replacing a 100 H. P. Ball Engine, at the Binghamton Electric Light Co., with a Compound Engine.

The modern plan of subdividing steam power, in other words, the primary transmission of power from the boiler to the work by means of steam-pipes in place of belts and shafting, is rapidly growing in favor. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. are leaders in this branch of engineering and are now fitting up the plant of the Long Island Railroad at East New York, using in place of a single engine three engines of 75, 60 and 25 H. P. respectively.

Says Chicago *Daily Business* of July 30: Winter-wheat threshing in the southwest is still being somewhat interfered with by the frequent rains, but there is very little complaint of damage to the grain. Reports received covering the latter part of the week indicated much more favorable weather, and it was hoped that an early resumption of threshing might be looked for. Since these reports were written heavy rains have been indicated by public dispatches, which may change the situation some. The situation in regard to spring-wheat in the northwest has been gradually improving throughout the month, but the outlook for Dakota is still quite unpromising. It hardly seems reasonable to expect two-thirds of an average yield. In Minnesota the prospects are favorable for an increase of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels over last year. The rains during the past week have proved very beneficial. A careful analysis of returns at hand covering nearly every section of the spring and winter area, seems to warrant the conclusion that the total product of wheat this year will be very nearly 500,000,000 bushels or 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Says a Washington, D. C., report of July 27: The Department of Agriculture has practically concluded its selection of the varieties of winter wheats for general distribution. The list comprises seven varieties, of which three are new, that is, have generally only a local cultivation, and three have had considerable repute in some States, but comparatively none in others, in the latter of which only will they be distributed. The spring wheats will be considered later, as they can be distributed in the winter and early spring. The Department has also ordered from France five varieties of winter wheats, three of which are of Southern origin and are recommended as rust-proof; the other two are new wheat crosses, made by Vilmorin, of Paris. The Southern wheats are the Richelle de Naples, a white bald wheat, the Zelande, also a white bald, and the Rieti, a red bearded variety. These wheats are to be distributed in bushel lots to the experiment stations in the Southern States. The other two are for distribution in bushel lots to the experiment stations of the Middle and Northern States. One is called the Dattel, a cross of the Prince Albert and the winter red-bearded Chiddam, both English wheats, acclimated in France. The other is the Lamed, a cross of the Prince Albert and the Noe, an Odessa wheat, with blue stem. A full history and description of the characteristics of each wheat, and, in the cases of crosses, of the wheats crossed, will be sent with each lot, so that the experiment can be intelligently studied. The matter of the selection of these foreign wheats has had careful and thorough consideration by the Department, and the hope is felt that the weak points of most foreign wheats have been avoided, and that one or more standard varieties may be secured, with new qualities, adapted to our climate and soil.

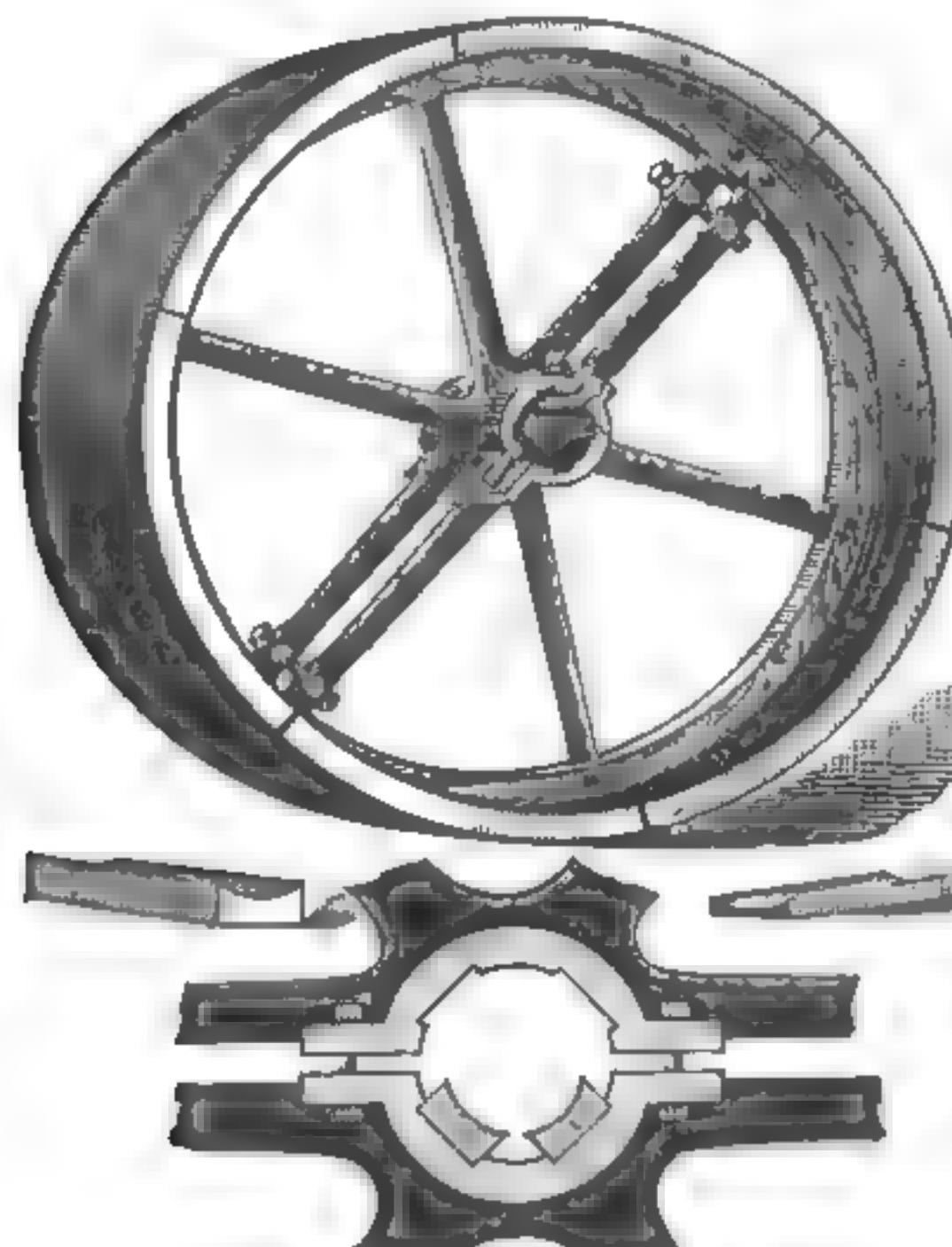
An excellent assortment of papers, some of them of special timeliness, makes up the contents of the current number of *Good Housekeeping* for August 3. The opening one is the second prize paper on beans, by Lilian C. Streeter, which is an excellent complement of the first prize paper, printed in a previous number. Miss Parloa gives directions for a very elaborate dinner for a company as large as is usually assembled on special occasions in an ordinary family, and with as many courses as would be needed for a much more pretentious occasion. There is a number of first-rate practical papers on various topics pertaining to the cuisine and to other departments of household economy, including the fashion article of Helena Rowe, one of the best reporters of the salient features of the world of modes. The number is up to the high standard of *Good Housekeeping*.



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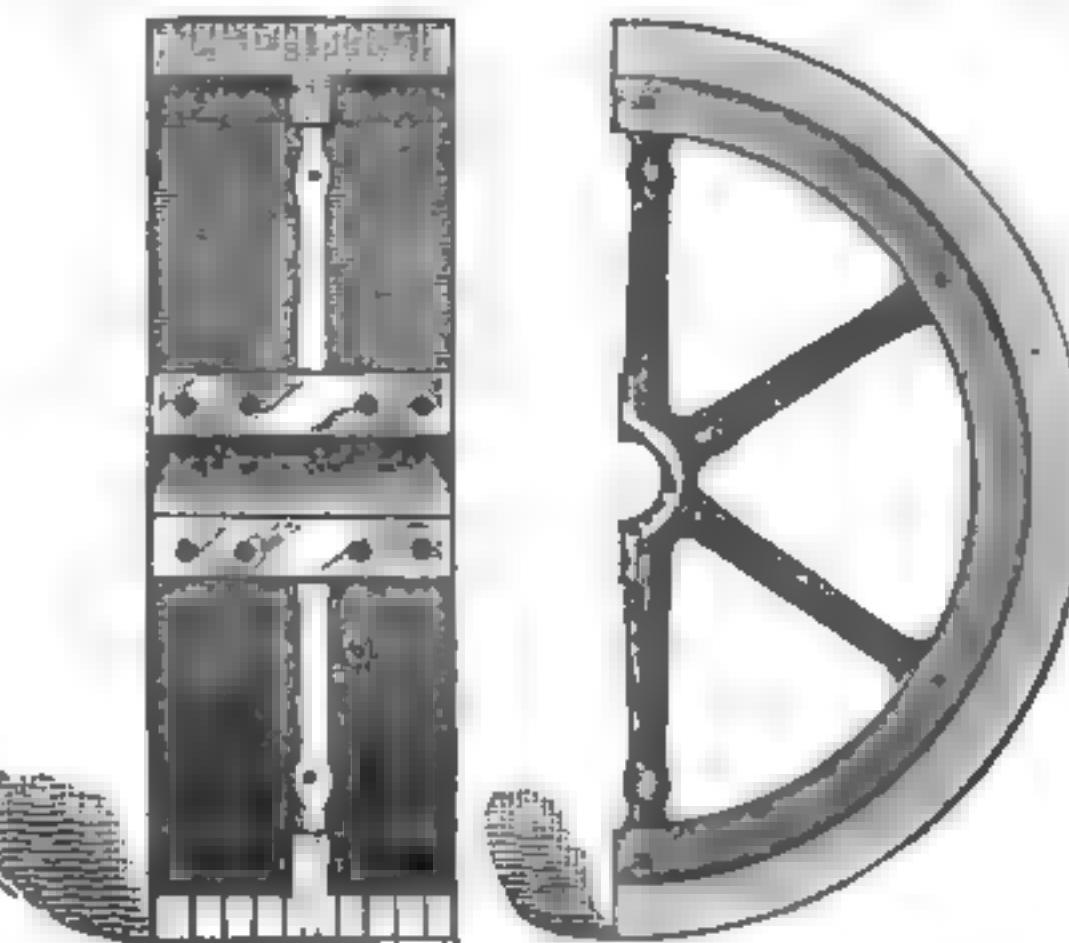
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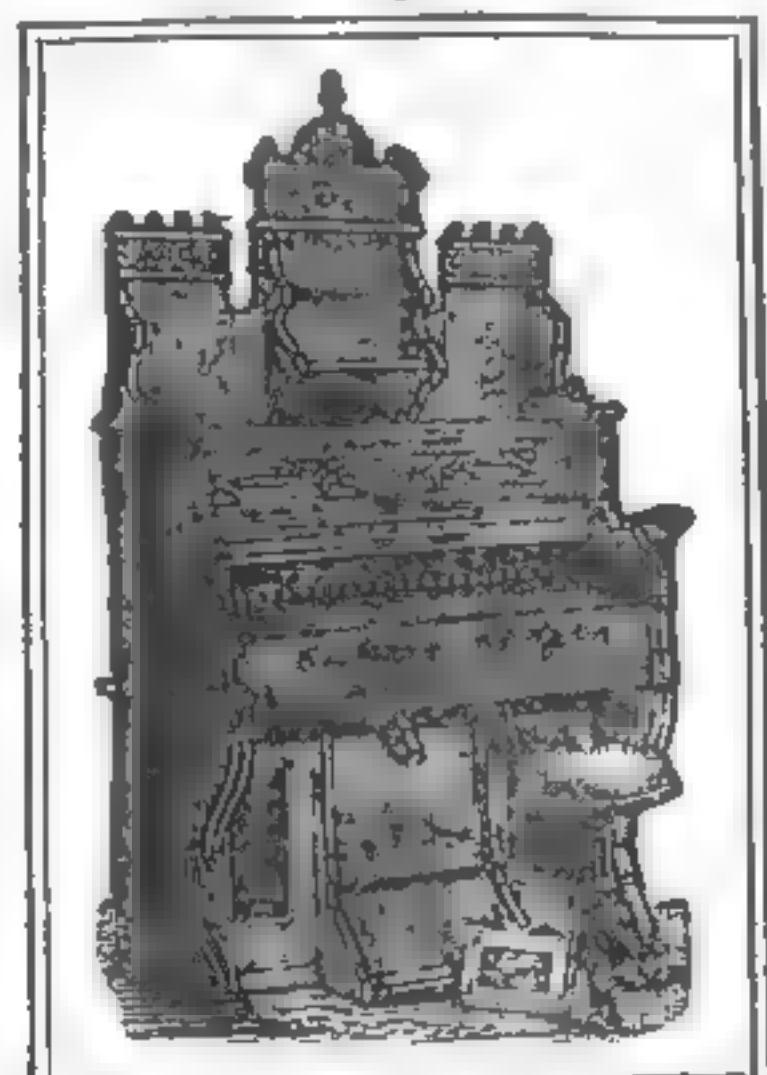


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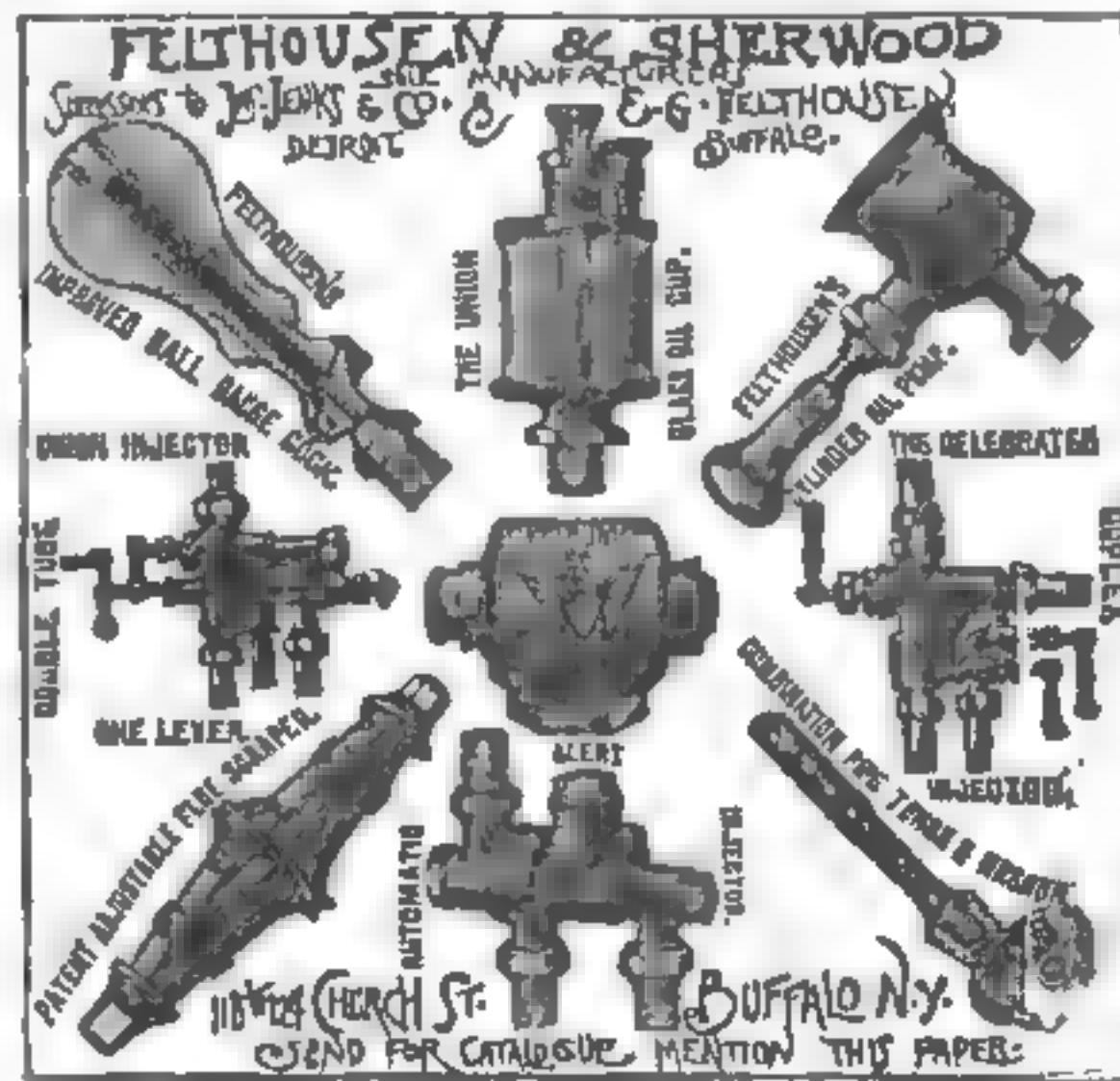
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EUROPEAN ECHOES.

THE imports of flour into the United Kingdom for the six months ending June 30, in the past three seasons, have been as follows, with the sources of supply:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Hdwts.	Hdwts.	Hdwts.
Atlantic Ports.....	3,505,795	6,853,128	6,993,255
Pacific.....	582,549	385,287	769,391
Austrian Territories.....	1,022,514	905,874	753,852
Germany.....	618,884	261,305	284,938
Sundries.....	435,234	869,136	290,152
Totals.....	6,164,976	8,674,730	9,041,588

THE following shows the gross imports of wheat and flour, the latter converted into wheat on the basis of 72½ per cent., into the United Kingdom for the 44 weeks ending July 6, 1889, compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years, and the estimated total sales of English wheat in the same period, in quarters of 480 pounds:

	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat.....	11,811,726	9,354,305	10,119,019
Flour (as wheat).....	3,860,247	4,940,725	4,634,263
English Wheat.....	6,814,049	7,573,231	6,132,362
Total.....	23,486,022	21,868,261	20,885,644

SAYS the London "Millers' Gazette" of July 15: Nagel & Kæmp's new bran-compressor, a description of which was read at the Milwaukee Meeting of American Millers last month, may become a serious factor in the competition of American millers in English markets. This machine, in fact, is said to pack bran in cakes, about 35 cubic feet of which weigh a ton. The space in bulk required to store or transport this compressed bran is only about one-fifth of that required by the ordinary packing, while it has been professionally stated that the bran, which undergoes a steaming process before being compressed, loses none of its nutritive attributes from the compression. If successful, this machine may open up an outlet for American bran which hitherto has been a drug on American markets.

SAYS the London "Miller" of July 15: To-day wheat-cutting will begin, we are informed, on some early chalk soils in the Isle of Thanet, and probably elsewhere before the week is over; while in another fortnight harvest should generally be commenced. It may be expected that accordingly as the ingathering is dry or damp the sample will be fit or not fit for the market, and so value must greatly depend on the weather of the month of August. At present there is a relative scarcity of good milling wheat available for the next six weeks, and all stocks ready to use are appreciated and should be more so if the condition of the new grain is damp. If, on the contrary, fresh grain can be threshed out in the fields and go straight to the mills for grinding, the scanty reserves in hand will lose some of their special favor. They ought not to lose much, because they have virtues that new samples can not at once possess. In this position the wheat market of the past week has developed strength, and holders of flour have shared in the improvement. The extreme moderation of value is a surety for the future, and all the fine spell of crop-making weather has been borne without prices shrinking. Austria-Hungary continues affected by repeated reports of inferior harvest prospects, and wheat and rye are further advanced in price, while good business has passed at the higher rates asked. Millers seem anxious to keep good stocks of wheat so as to continue their export of flour. Accordingly reserves are appreciated. Belgium is buying freely wheat and flour for immediate consumption, or for supplies shortly to arrive. Antwerp quotes Californian wheat 36s. per 500 pounds. Russian barley, as in England, keeps firm. France.—In Paris wheat is heavy to sell, and 12 marks flour is again rather easier to buy. Wheat cutting is reported from several southern departments, and harvest has begun near Paris. Wheat in Paris per 480 pounds is quoted 37s. 6d. to

40s. 6d. Germany.—Wheat favors sellers, and at Berlin and Hamburg is 3d. to 6d. per quarter above the rates of a week ago. Holstein and other good samples make 36s. to 41s. The demand is fair for both wheat and rye. Holland reports but little change, and "future" wheat is a little cheaper. Italy fears considerable deficiency in its latest wheat-cuttings, the grain having suffered badly from rust. This fact is calculated to give confidence to Russian and Indian wheat holders. India ships rather sparingly, but on this side buyers have required reductions, which have sometimes been made to 3d. and 6d. per quarter. The shipments of white Karachi wheat are liked by the London millers. Russia is firm as regards shipments, but a large fleet of wheat ships is on offer at about 6d. per quarter reduction from the highest terms of last Tuesday and Wednesday. The wheat shipments for the week ending 29th June, new style, are 193,536 quarters; a year ago the corresponding week returned 293,110 quarters. There are about 240,000 quarters on passage to the United Kingdom.

CHEERFUL CHESTNUTICAL CHAFF.

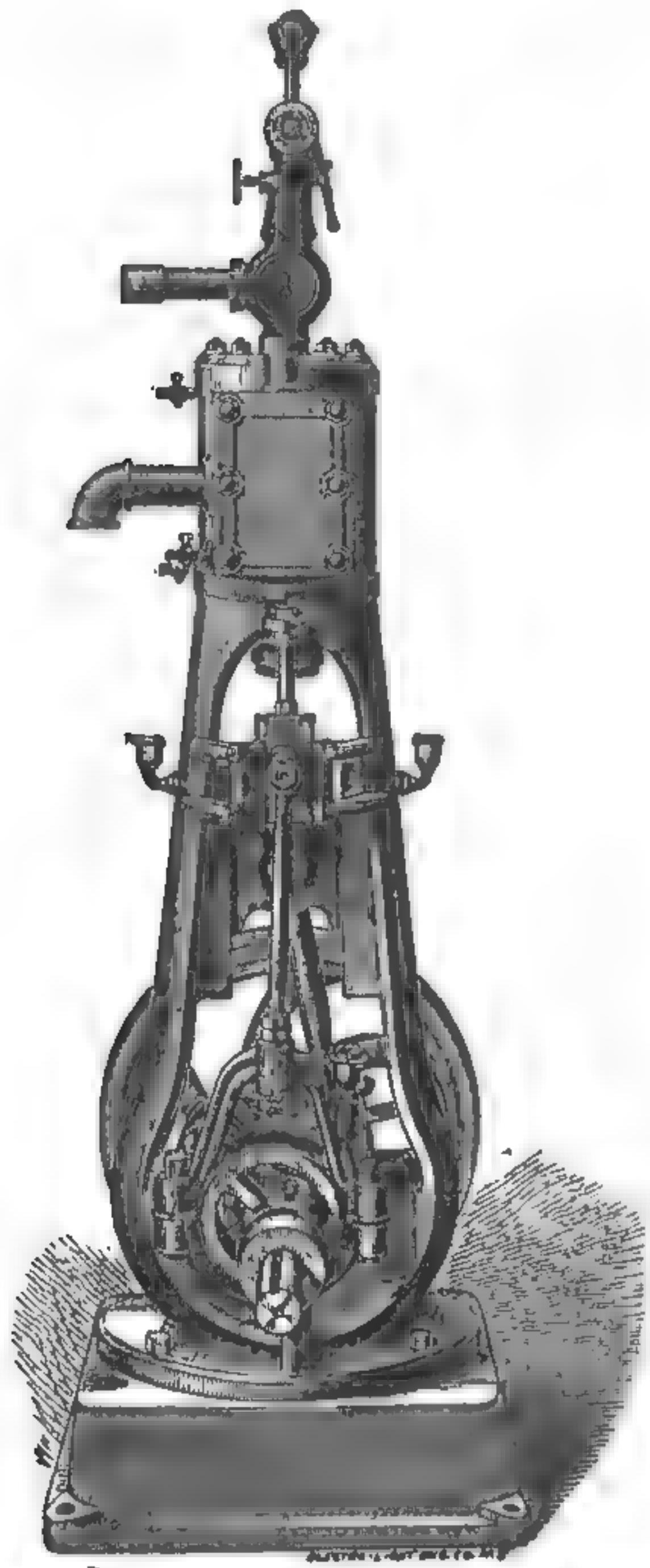
A bottle of corn whiskey is a poor kind of grain elevator.—*Troy Press*. The catfish are eating up the wheat crop in some sections of Kansas.—*Nebraska State Journal*. Brown—"What did you realize from your deal in wheat?" Smith—"I have realized that I was a blank fool ever to have gone into it."—*Texas Sifters*. Mr. Hayseed (to city chap)—"I believe I am going to have a great deal of trouble with my corn this year." City Chap—"Well, why don't you go to a chiropodist?"—*Unowned*. Miss Sheafe—"Ah look at that wheat rising and falling yonder on the breeze! How beautiful!" Mr. Weetpit—"Ah, but you ought to see it rising and falling in the Produce Exchange."—*Puck*. A grain firm, recently dissolved, stated in their notice that the partnership was "terminated by the effluxion of time." Effluxion is good. Let her efflux Gallagher!—*New York Produce Exchange Reporter*. "What is that growing in the field, papa?" "Corn, my dear." "And what kind of birds are those eating the corn, papa?" "Crows, my dear." "But why doesn't the man scare them away, papa?" "That is not a man, my dear; that is a scarecrow."—*Puck*. The State Entomologist, with blood in his eye, has come manfully to the front and jumped on the green bug that is eating the wheat. He calls it the siphonophora avenæ, and if that fails to crush the presumptuous insect, he is ready to hammer it with a name twice as long.—*Chicago Tribune*. The lawn-mower is a good deal like the keeper of a bucket-shop; it shaves the green.—*Boston Gazette*.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

It will be about fair to offset the increase in acreage with the amount ploughed up, and that not ploughed up that will not be cut, leaving the acreage about the same as last year. If Minnesota gets 15 bushels, which many think not too high, the total would be some 47,000,000 bushels, and for both Dakotas 8 bushels may not be too high, or a round up of 35,000,000 bushels, making 80,000,000 bushels for both. The last crop, while called 60,000,000 bushels, was more than 70,000,000 bushels, perhaps not below 75,000,000 bushels of all sorts. It is quite generally conceded that the promise is for some 10,000,000 bushels more than a year ago, which, if correct, would indicate 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels this year.—*Minneapolis "Market Record"*.

The New York commercial press is ignorantly or maliciously misrepresenting the position of the Chicago Board of Trade on the quotation question. "Bradstreet's", which has a genius for getting things mixed, says that the Chicago Board of Trade "has, so far as known, decided not to distribute such quotations." This is misleading. The Chicago Board never "distributed" quotations in the sense implied. It collected quotations, and such correspondents as were approved could get them by making an arrangement with the telegraph companies for their transmission. That is precisely what can be done now, and there is to-day a wider latitude in the distribution of "markets" than has existed in many years.—*Chicago "Daily Business"*.

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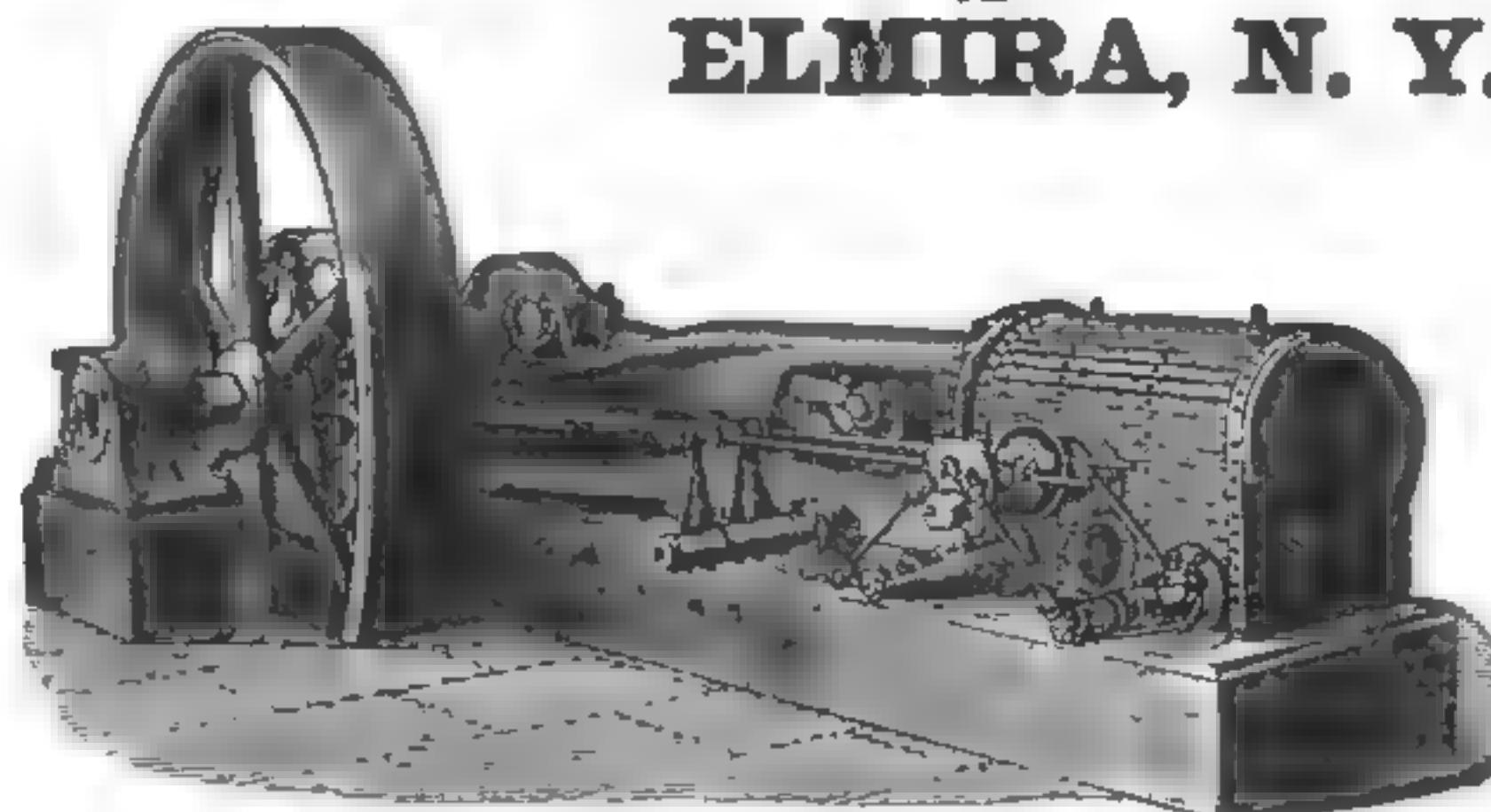
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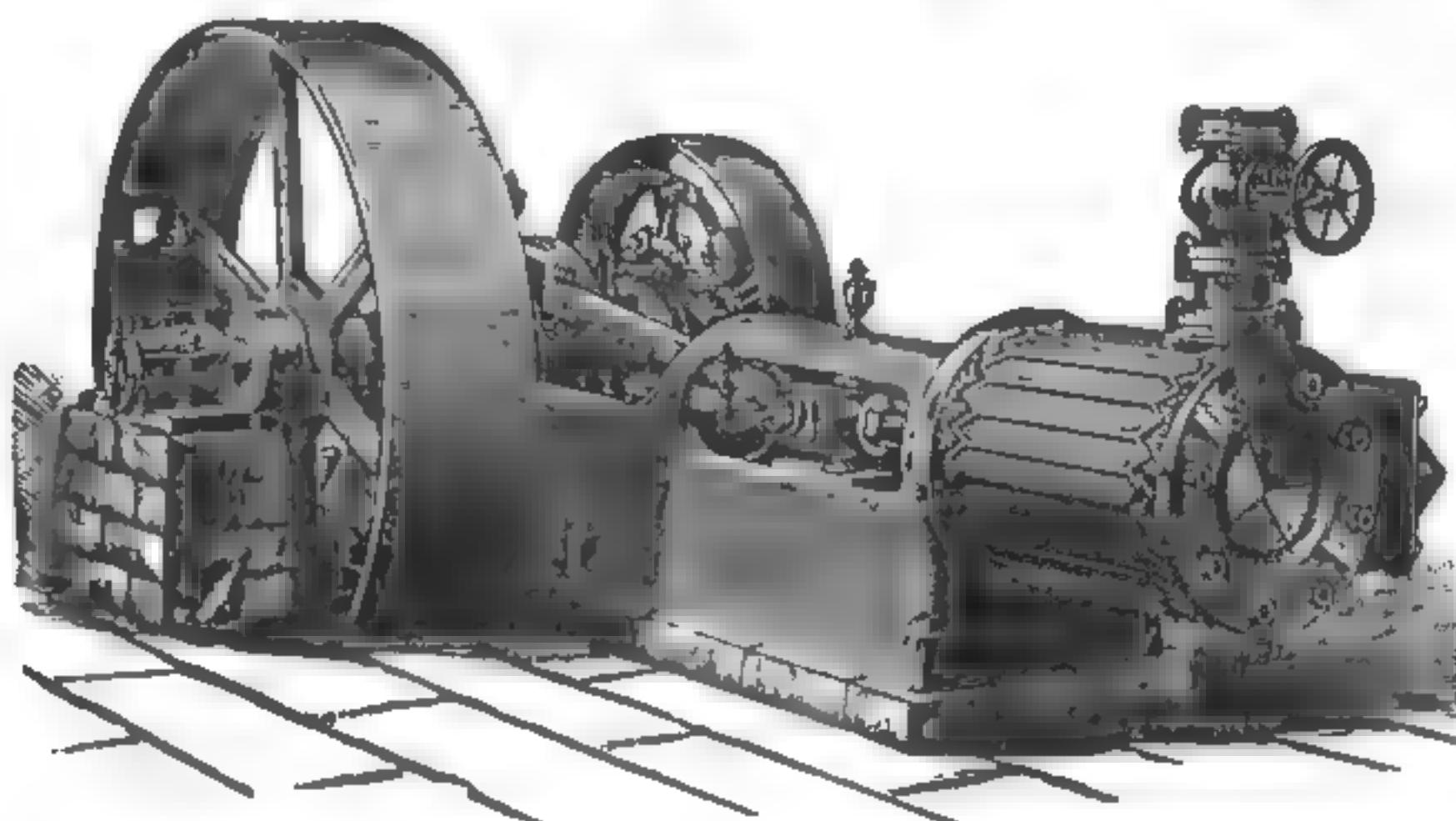
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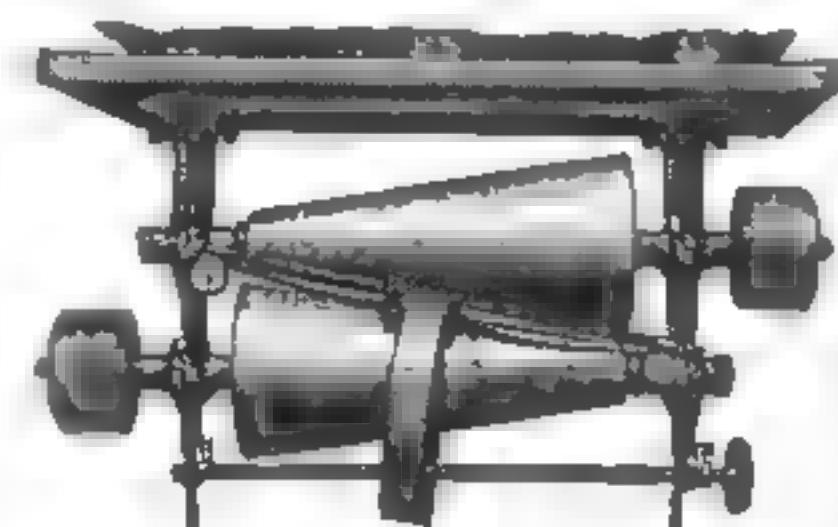
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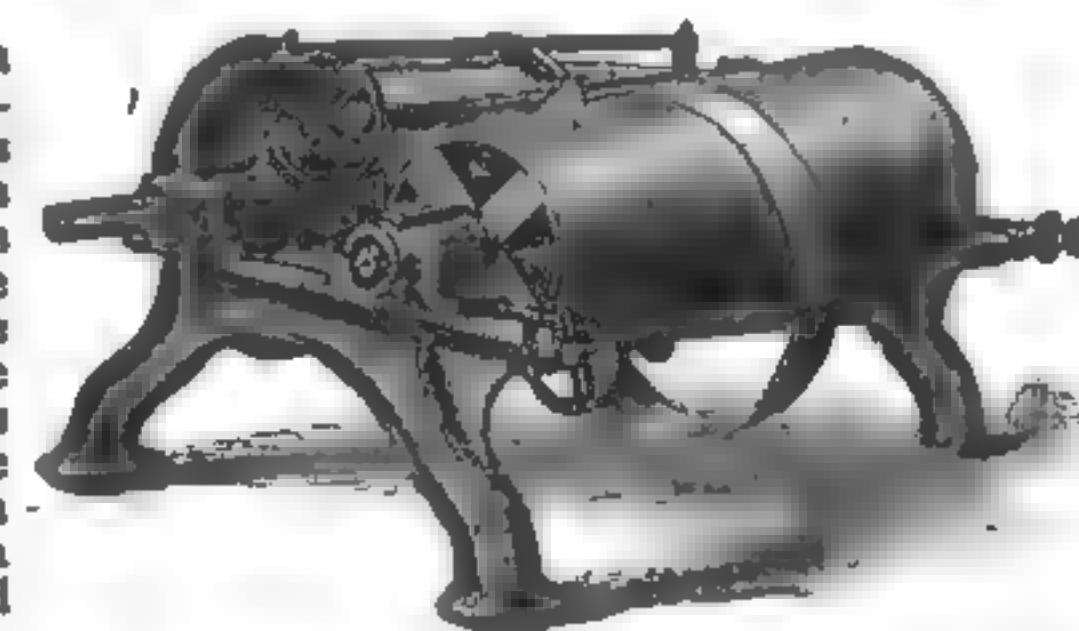
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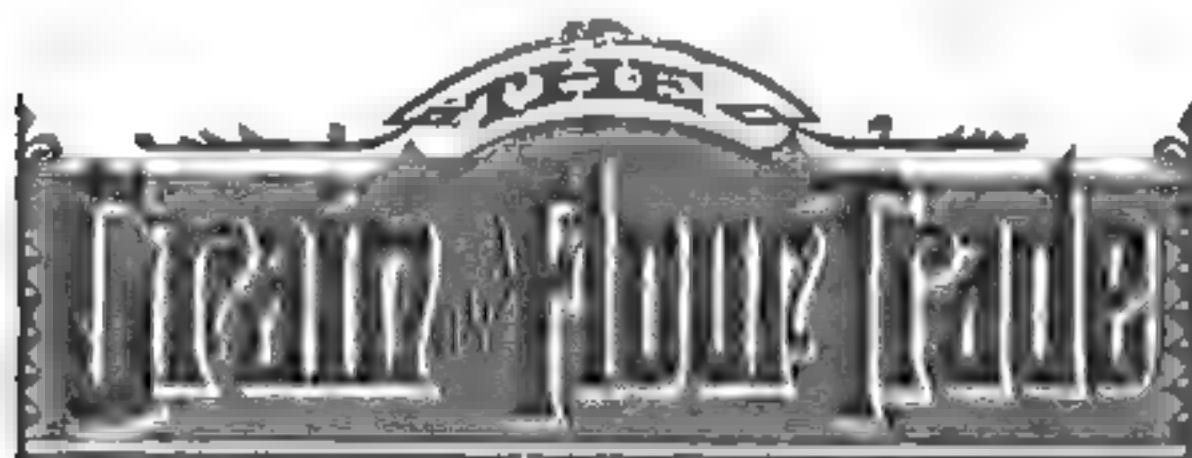
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OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1889.

Friday of last week brought improved reports of spring wheat conditions, smaller receipts of wheat and weaker cables, resulting in dull, lower and flat markets. July wheat closed at 87½c. Options 2,200,000 bushels. Exporters were doing little. July corn closed at 43½c. and oats at 27½c. Wheat flour was firmly held at former prices, while Minneapolis spring patents advanced 10c. on flours below \$6, on the advance of 1c. per bushel for No. 1 hard, which was quoted at \$1.03. The other lines were quiet.

Saturday brought easier and duller markets on foreign selling and bearish feeling. July wheat closed at 88c. Options 1,900,000 bushels. Spot wheat was held firmly. Exporters took about 20 loads for Liverpool. July corn closed at 42½c. and oats at 27½c. Wheat flour was dull and unchanged, with small offerings. The minor lines were quiet.

Monday opened with better weather reports and weaker cables, making the markets again dull, low and weaker on wheat. July wheat closed at 88c. and August at 85½c. Export sales were reported. Options 2,500,000 bushels. July corn closed up at 44c. on short covering. July oats closed at 27½c. Wheat flour was dull and in small trading, buyers holding off and sellers standing firm. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
July 27.	July 28.	July 30.	
Wheat.....	12,134,879	22,190,867	33,132,228
Corn.....	7,153,060	8,874,050	7,542,466
Oats.....	4,252,763	2,689,830	2,084,080
Rye.....	812,904	136,948	268,453
Barley.....	371,345	144,196	128,214

Tuesday brought dull, steady and irregular markets at the opening, with better closing on improved cables. July wheat closed at 87½c. and August at 85½c. Options 2,100,000 bushels. July corn closed at 44½c. and August oats closed at 28c. Wheat flour was active and steady on export grades for England. Trade was good. The other lines were quiet and featureless.

Wednesday brought better weather reports from Europe, and that, with realizing, caused a drop in wheat. August wheat opened at 85½c. and closed at 85½c. Options 4,000,000 bushels. Trade was fair. August corn opened at 44½c. and closed at 44c. Options 1,500,000 bushels. August oats opened at 28c. and closed at 27½c. Trade was good. Rye grain was nominally 53c. for western delivered, 52c. c.i.f., for spot, 54c. for State delivered, and 51@52c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania on track. Malt was in slow demand at the following quotations: Canada at 95c. for country to \$1.05 for city made; six-rowed State, 85@92½c; four-rowed do, 80@87c; Western, 60@65c. Millfeed was quiet at 60@65c. for 40, 60 and 80-pound, and 75@80c. for 100-pound and rye.

Wheat flour was quiet and generally unchanged. The West was doing a good business with Europe, especially in winter-wheat flours. It was reported that western millers could ship c.i.f. to the other side of the Atlantic at the same figures as to New York. The new western and southwestern winter flours are said to be of a beautiful color, but to lack strength, as the very heavy growth of wheat developed proportionately more starch than gluten. Following are the quotations:

SPRING FLOUR.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade.....	\$1.75@1.90	\$....@....
Fine.....	2.10@2.20	2.25@2.60
Superfine.....	2.30@2.60	2.70@3.10
Extra No. 2.....	2.95@3.25	3.15@3.40

Extra No. 1.....	3.40@3.80	3.65@4.30
Clear.....	3.50@3.80	3.80@4.05
Straight.....	4.30@4.80	4.55@5.30
Patent.....	5.55@6.05	5.55@6.40

WINTER FLOUR.

No grade.....	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine.....	2.40@2.50	2.50@2.65
Superfine.....	2.65@2.75	2.90@2.90
Extra No. 2.....	2.75@3.00	2.80@3.00
Extra No. 1.....	3.00@3.25	3.50@3.90
Clear.....	3.80@4.30	4.20@4.65
Straight.....	4.45@4.80	4.70@5.05
Patent.....	4.65@4.95	5.15@5.55

CITY MILLS.

W. L grades.....	\$4.45@4.65
Low grades.....	2.75@2.80
Patents.....	5.55@6.15

Rye flour was dull and nominally \$2.75@3.00. Corn products were dull on bad weather, which stopped trade. The quotations were: Coarse meal, 82@84c; fine yellow, 95c@1.00; fine white \$1.05@\$1.10 for city stock; Brandywine, \$2.75; Southern and Western, \$2.60@2.75; grits, \$2.60@\$2.70; hominy grits, \$2.70@2.75 in barrels, \$1.20 in sacks; granulated brewers' meal, \$1.20 per 100 lbs in sacks. Corn flour, \$2@3 for bbls; choco, 60@65c.

Thursday brought no marked changes in the markets. August wheat closed at 85½c. Options 2,000,000 bushels. August corn closed at 44½c. and oats at 27½c. Wheat flour was slow and unchanged. The minor lines were featureless.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—There was a fair demand for spring wheat to-day. Sales were made of 1,000 bu old No. 1 Northern at 88c. and 1,000 do new No. 1 hard at \$1; old No. 1 hard still remains at 44c. over Chicago August, or quotable at \$1.22, and sample old hard at \$1.09. Winter wheat in light demand and market unsettled; sales comprised 5 carloads of old No. 2 red at 82c to arrive; 1 do old No. 4 do at 74c. and 2 do new No. 2 red at 82½c on track; old No. 2 red was quoted at 92@98c. on track, and No. 3 extra red do at 84c. **CORN**—Firmer. No. 2 yellow was sold at 41½@41½c; No. 3 do at 41½@41½c; No. 2 Corn at 41½c, and No. 3 at 40½@41c. At the close the market was easier at the following prices: No. 2 corn offered at 41c, No. 2 yellow 41½c asked. **OATS**—Quiet but steady; 5,000 bu No. 2 white in lots sold at 81½c in store, and 5 do do at 82c on track; No. 3 White was quoted at 80½c, and white State oats from farmers' wagons 83@95c. **CANAL FREIGHTS**—Firm. Rates of freight on wheat to New York 8½c, on corn 8½c, and on oats 8½c, lumber rates to New York \$2.25, to Albany \$1.75. **RYE**—Dull at 47½@48c for No. 2 Western. **FLOUR**—City ground—Patent spring, \$6.00@6.25; straight Duluth spring, \$5.75@6.00; bakers' spring, best, \$5.50@5.75; do rye mixture, \$4.75@5.00; patent winter, \$6.00@6.25; straight winter, \$5.00@5.25; clear winter \$4.75@5.00; cracker, \$4.75@5.00; graham \$4.90@5.00; low grade, \$3.25@3.50; rye, \$3.25@3.50 per bbl. **OATMEAL**—Akron, \$8.00; Western \$5.75 per bbl; rolled oats, in cases, 73 lbs \$3.25. **CORNMEAL**—Coarse, 80@85c; fine, 85@90c; granulated, \$1.50 per cwt.

Concerning the case of the Shermans in Buffalo, a city paper of August 2 says: The word at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday was that the grain abstracted from these elevators foots up 600,000 bushels, worth about \$325,000. Though no official statement is made as to the truth of this, a stockholder in the syndicate, who certainly knows as much of the condition of things as any body, has been heard to say that the amount was about as given above. He also adds a point that throws a very unpleasant light on the transactions and confirms the statements made by grain men a week ago, that much of this missing grain never went into the elevator at all. It was, he says, sold on track at the Lake Shore Elevator and never put in store, while the unsuspecting owner was given the usual elevator certificate, as though his grain was held on his call. Papers in civil suits are vexing the Associated-Elevator stockholders, but nothing has yet come to trial. It is reported that Sherman Bros. & Co. have made

an offer of settlement with their creditors, proposing to pay 30 per cent. now and the remainder in a year.

WHEAT THE YEAR AROUND.

Following is a list of the months of the wheat harvest in the different wheat-growing sections of the world:

January.—Australia, New Zealand, Chili and Argentine.

February and March.—East India and Upper Egypt.

April.—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.

May.—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.

June.—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France, California, Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado and Missouri.

July.—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austro-Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, south of England, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.

August.—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia and Manitoba.

September and October.—Scotland, Sweden, Norway and north of Russia.

November.—Peru and South Africa.

December.—Burmah.

Concerning the Manitoba wheat crop the Winnipeg *Commercial* says: "The report has been sent abroad, as well as published in papers here, that after all Manitoba will produce an average crop. One statement dated from Toronto, Ontario, to this effect, has been extensively circulated. Now this is most decidedly not the case. Some sections of Manitoba will produce a good average crop, notably portions of the Red River valley, the district immediately to the north and northwest of Winnipeg, the Portage la Prairie district, and westward some distance from the latter place; but there are other large sections where the crop is very poor, and unfortunately some of the most extensive wheat districts in the province are included with the latter. Altogether, taking the good with the bad, it is still doubtful if the average yield for the entire province will exceed one-half a full average crop over the entire acreage sown."

A preliminary estimate of the wheat crop of France in 1888 indicated 273,620,000 bushels, compared with a crop of 319,094,000 bushels in 1887, of 299,108,000 in 1886, of 321,912,000 in 1885, of 324,130,000 in 1884, and of 294,400,000 in 1883. For six years ending with 1888 the yearly production averaged 305,000,000 bushels. This season's crop is reported as favorable to a good yield, *Le Fermier*, of Paris, July 13, intimating 115,000,000 to 120,000,000 hectoliters as the outlook of the crop, implying 325,000,000 to 340,000,000 bushels. Commercial estimates as a rule have exceeded the returns furnished officially.

There is getting to be some discussion of the merits of the new wheat as compared with old crop, as to quality of flour producing properties. It is generally conceded that it will require a larger per cent. of the Fife to make high grade flour than was called for in the last, or old crop. The plump, round kernel contains a larger per cent. of starch and smaller of gluten.

The oats crop now promises 700,000,000 bushels. The latest estimated promise of the corn crop is 1,915,000,000 bushels. The present month will practically settle the fate of the corn crop.

E. L. Taylor and others, Pine Bluff, Ark., have incorporated the Pine Bluff Mill & Elevator Co., capital stock \$50,000, to build a mill and elevator.

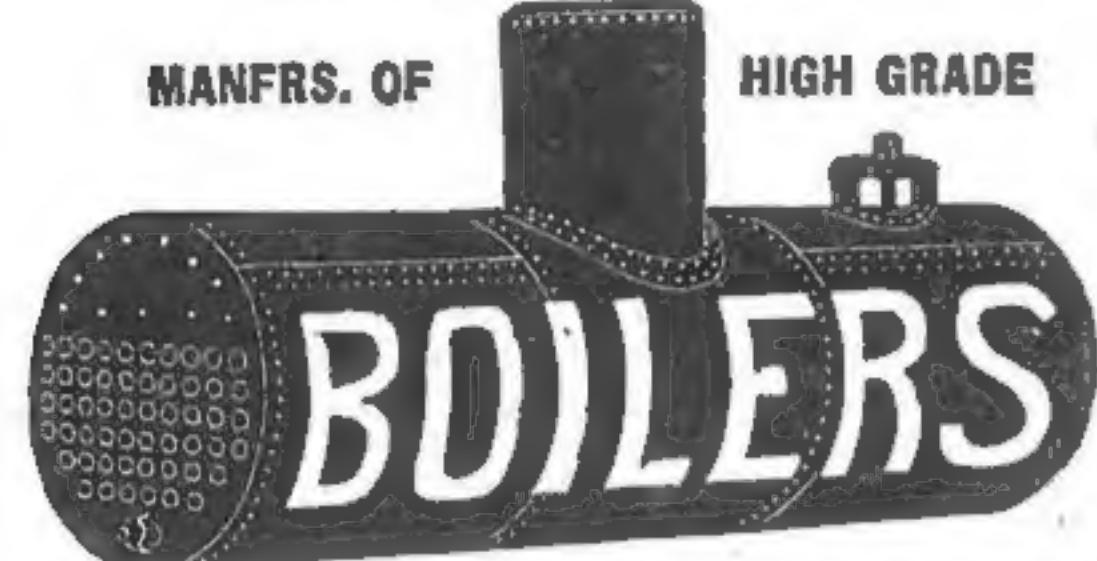
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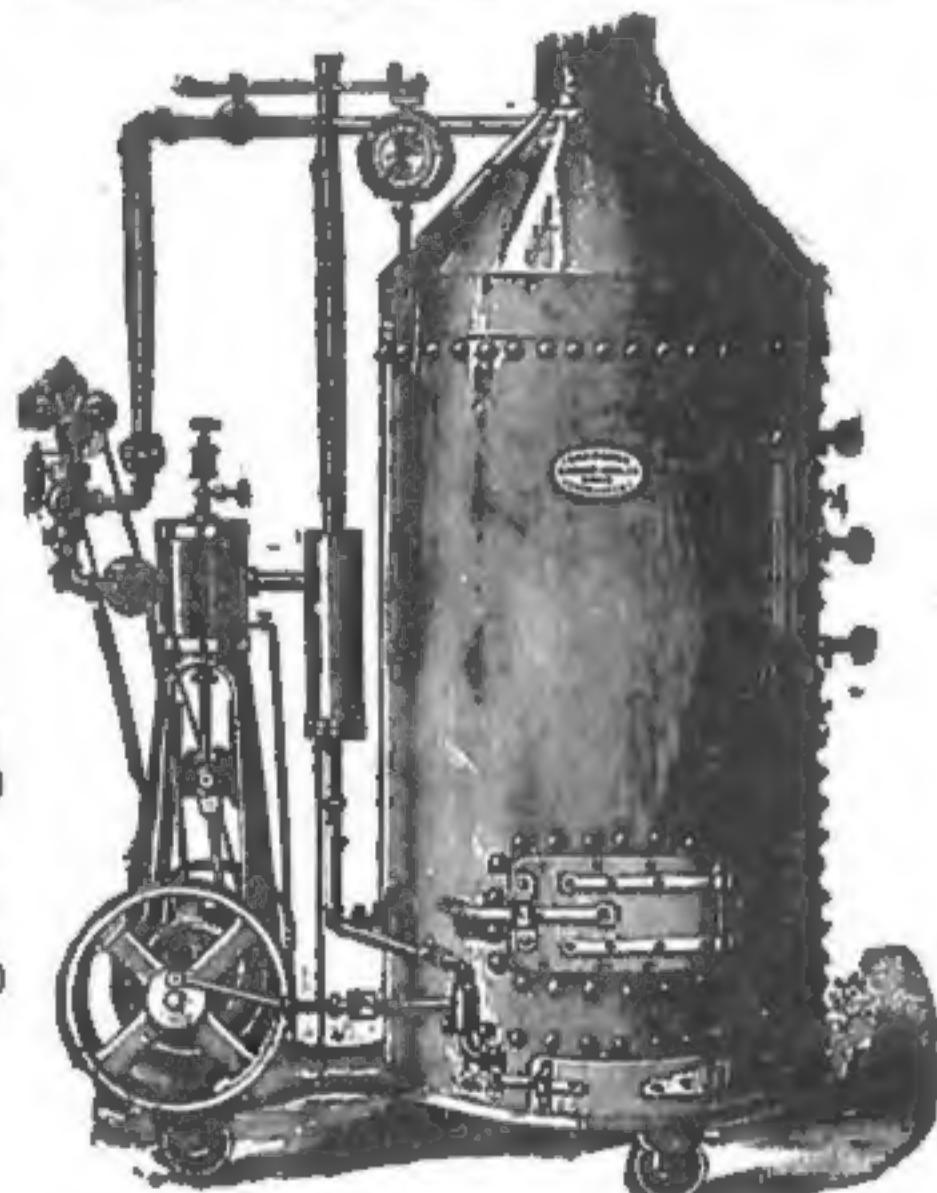
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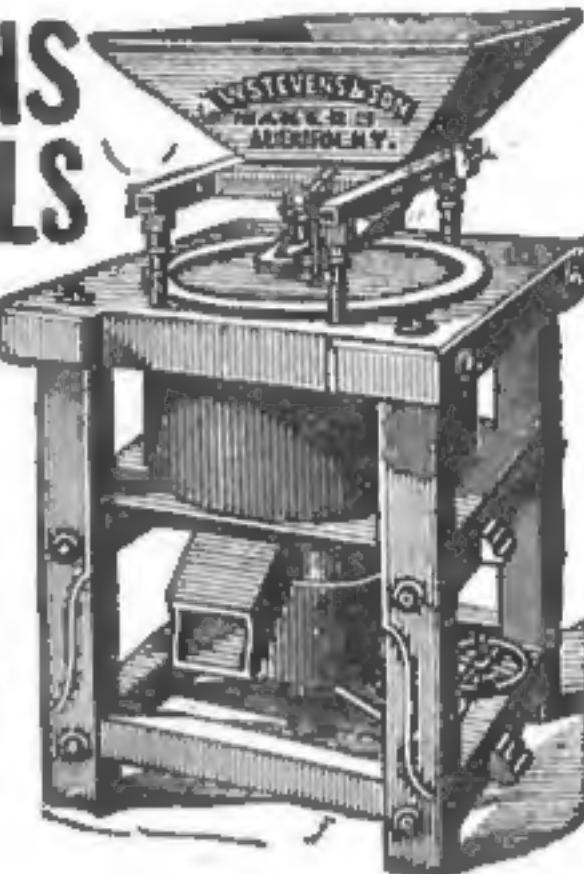
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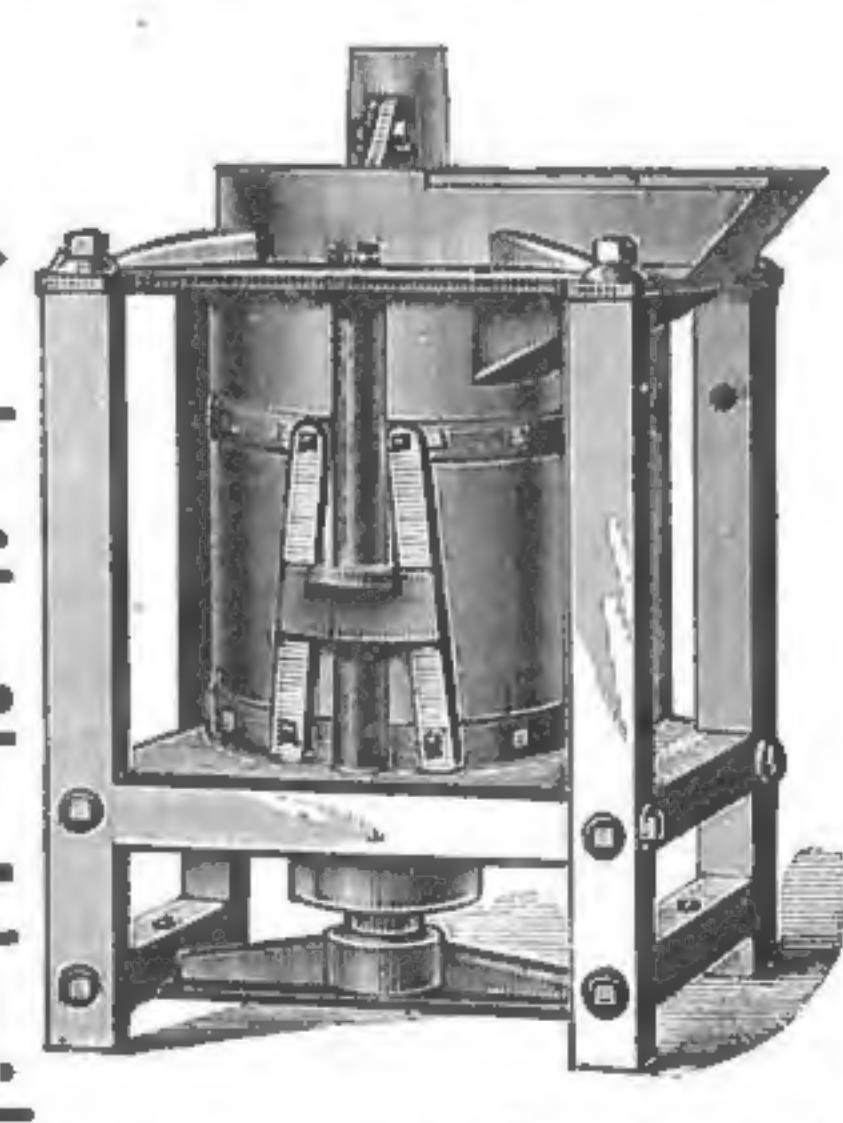
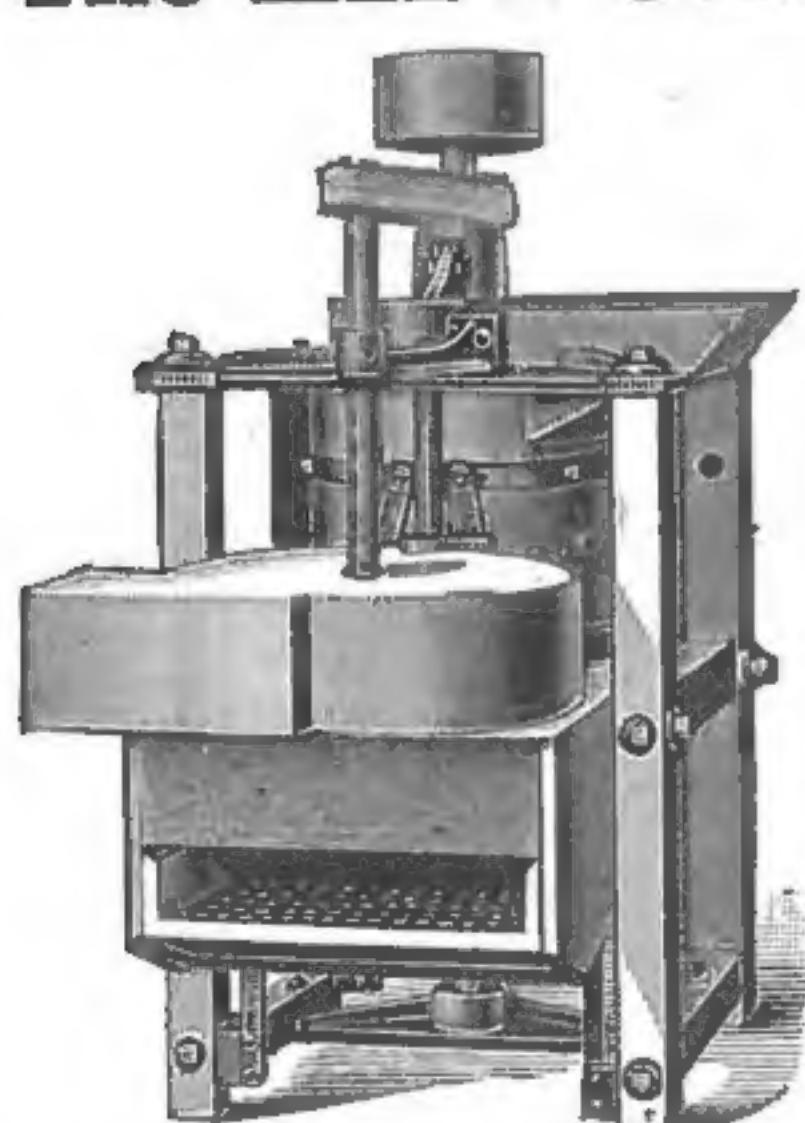
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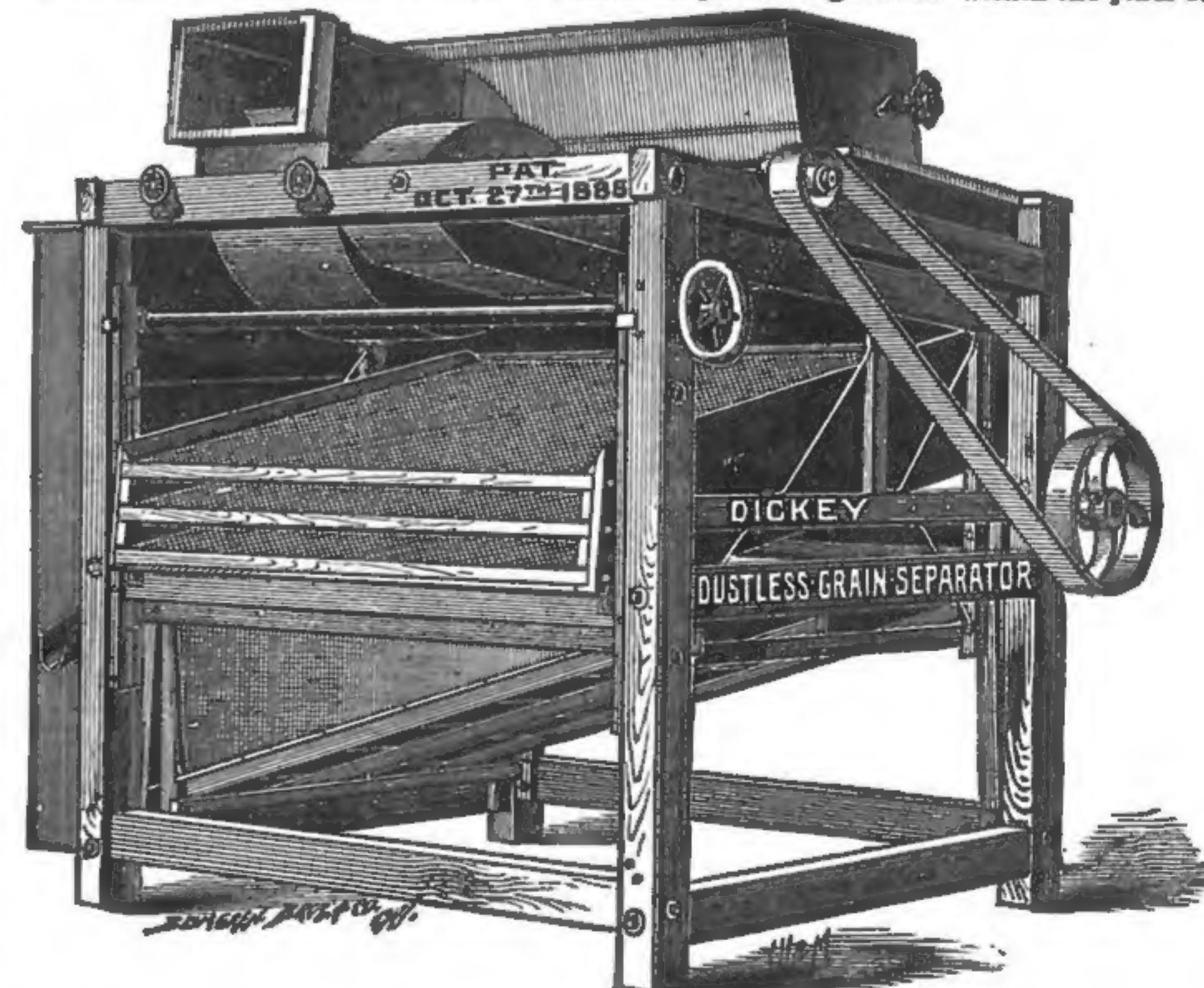
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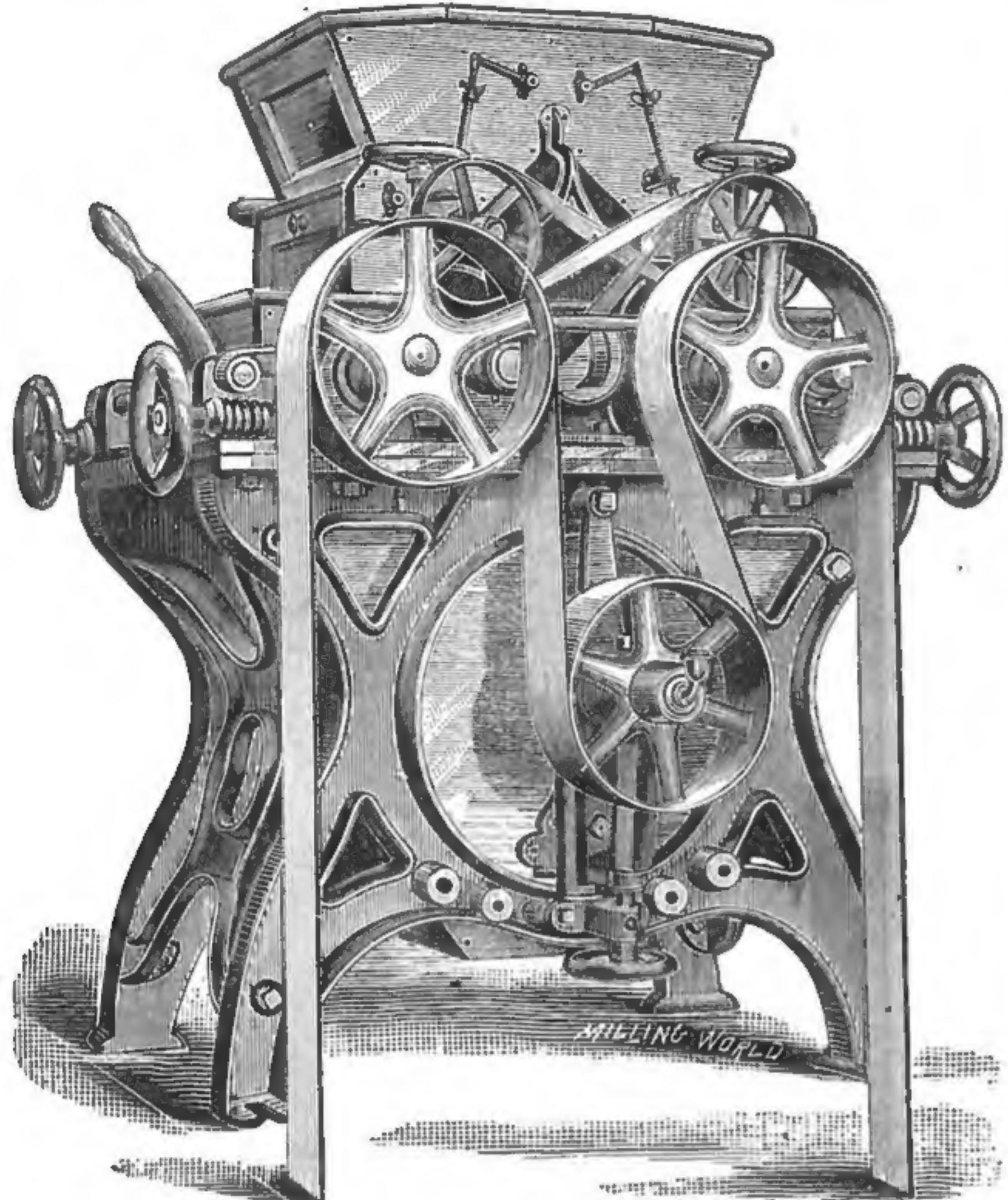
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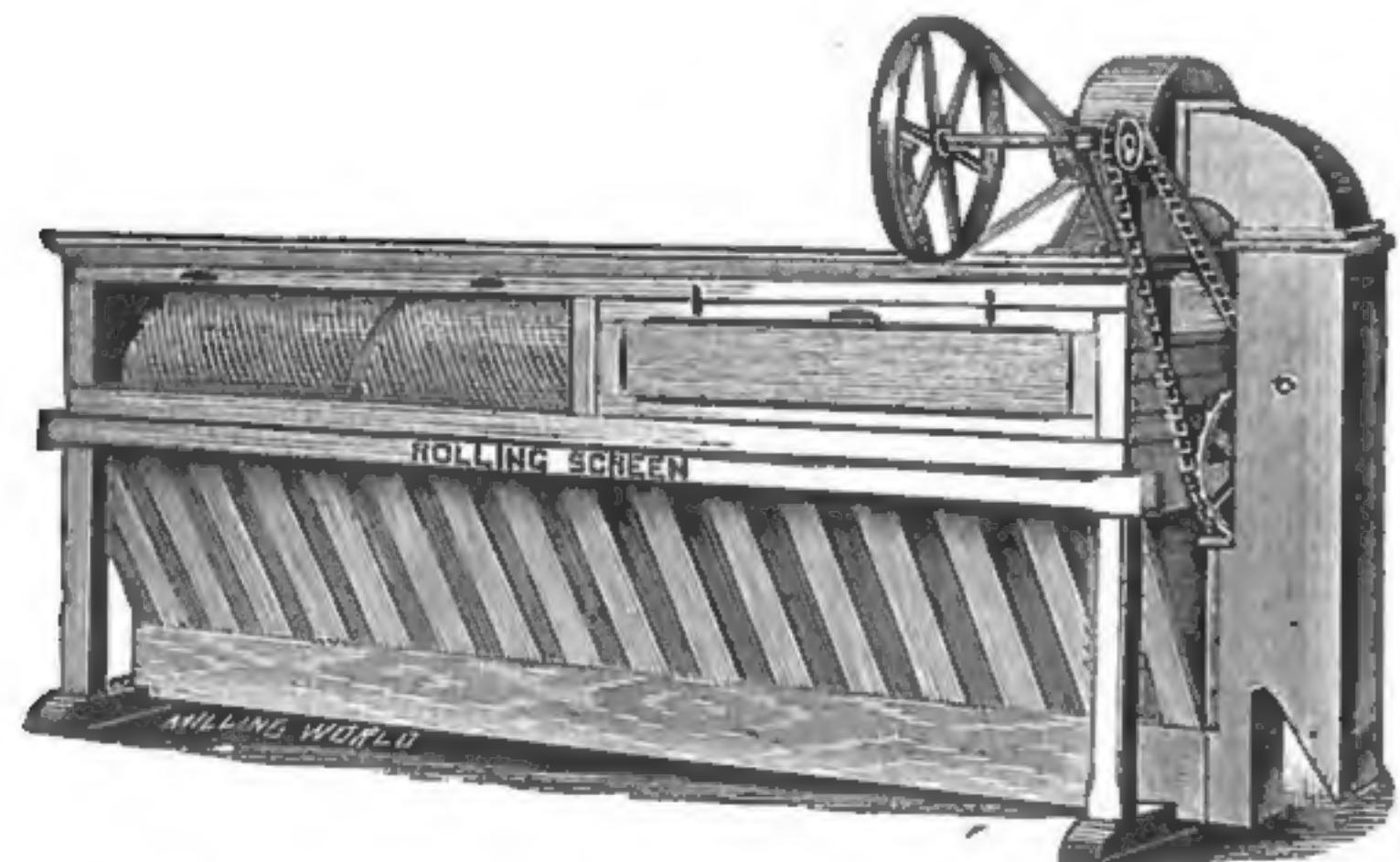
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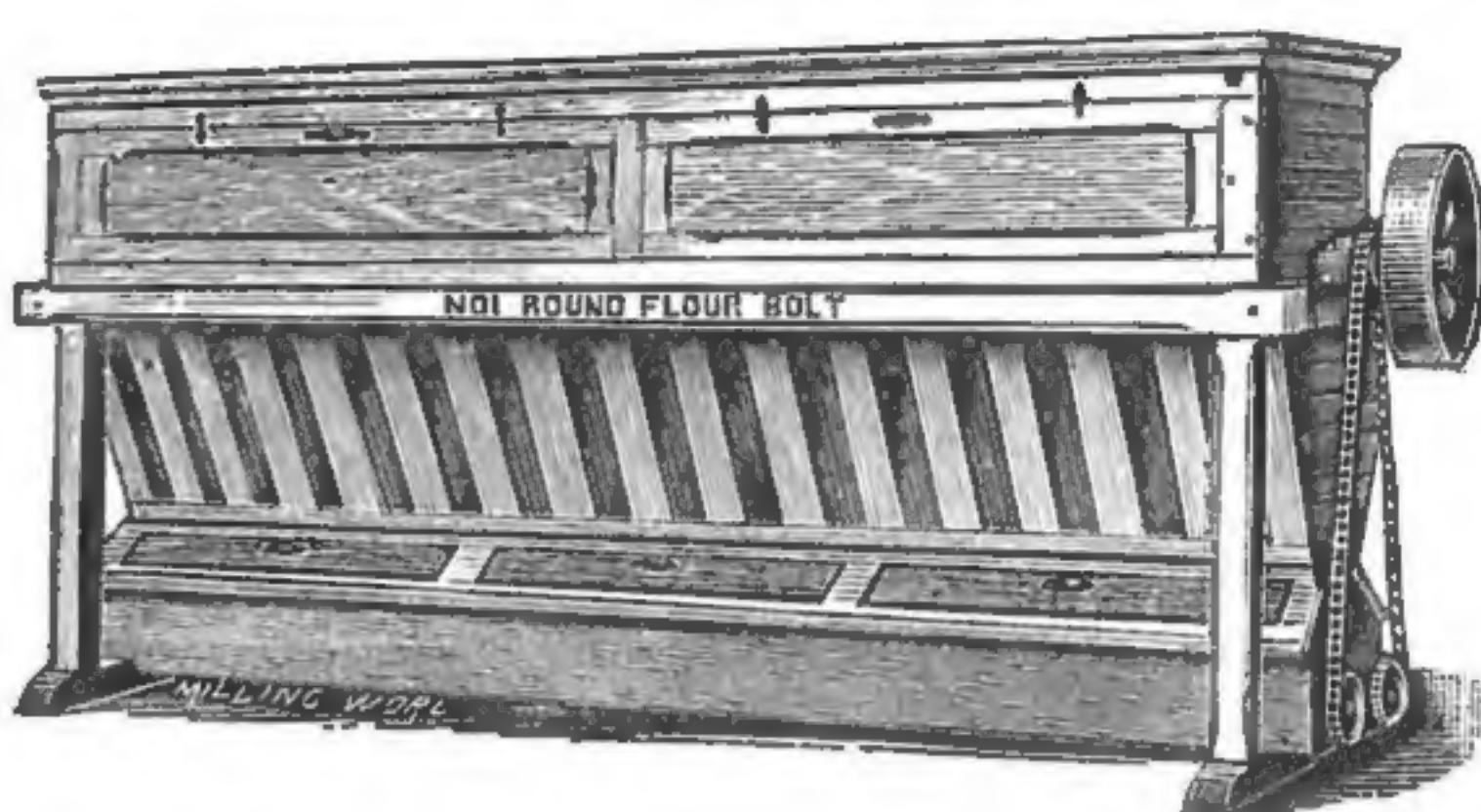
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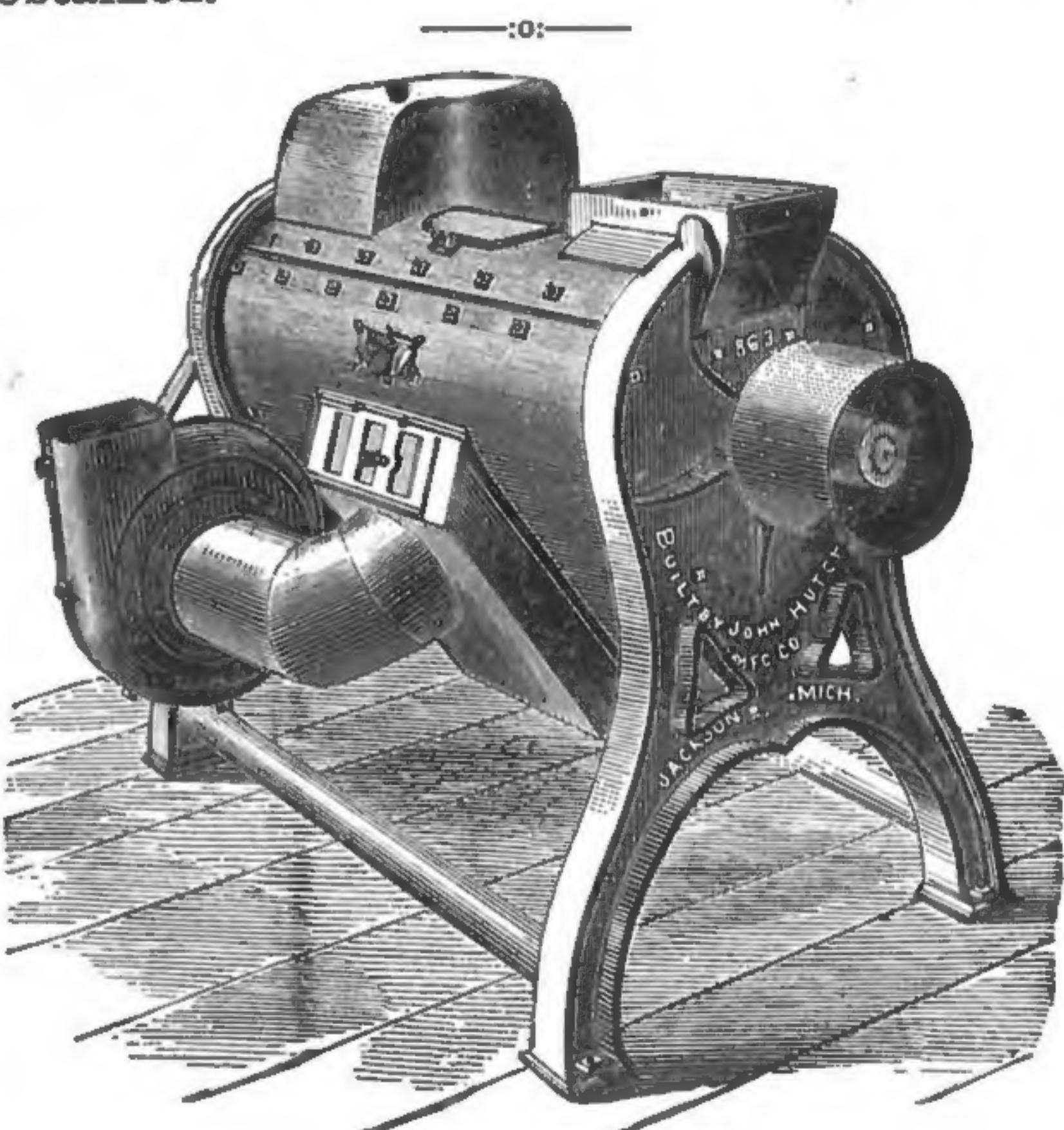


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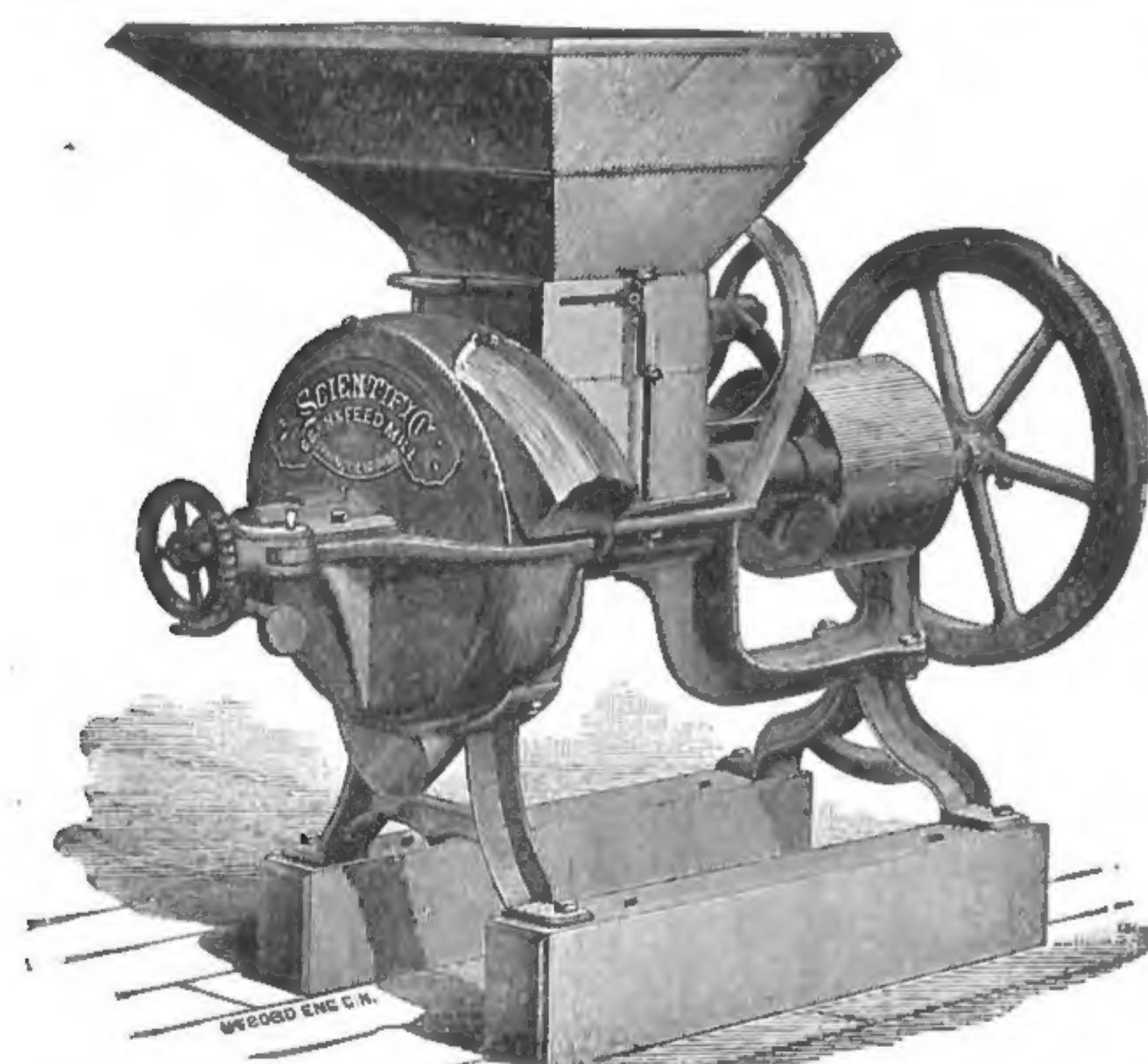
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